

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE
ARRANGES TO SEE
ULSTER CABINET**

Sir James Craig, After Interview
With the Premier, Announces
Ulster Ministers Are to Be
Informed as to Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, authorized the following statement here to-night: "The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland requested an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, which took place at 5 o'clock today, and lasted over one hour. The outcome of this important meeting is the summons to London of the members of the Cabinet of Northern Ireland, who, together with Capt. Charles Craig, the whip of the Ulster Parliamentary Party at Westminster, and T. Moles, M. P., the chairman of the committee of the Ulster Parliament, will be placed in full possession of the facts concerning the present situation. Mr. Lloyd George has consented to meet them on Thursday afternoon."

No other outward developments have yet taken place as a result of the meetings between Sir James and the representatives of the British Government during the week end. So far, it is understood, all that has been done is that Sir James has expressed his views on certain tentative proposals that have been put to him, and the government has found him, as expected, rather obdurate in regard to possible changes in the status of Ulster.

It needs to be remembered, however, that there has been no time for consideration and for consultation with the Ulster Cabinet nor have any representatives of Northeast Ireland been admitted yet to the conference. It is not clear either whether such an admission would be agreed to by Sinn Fein.

A Possible Way Out

Eamon de Valera's pronouncements on that subject have been against treating Ulster's spokesmen as equals in the negotiations, and to admit them into the full conference would involve a departure from the stand Sinn Fein has taken. A way out of this difficulty is opened up by the committee of five, "formerly four," which is technically only a sub-committee of the full conference, but which is doing most of the active work, and to which Ulster might be admitted without calling upon Sinn Fein for too object a surrender of its previous position.

The fact remains that Ulster has to be consulted in some way, as Sinn Fein admits, and it is not considered likely that the negotiations are going to break down over the formality mentioned.

Meanwhile there is no assurance that Sinn Fein has definitely conceded allegiance to the Crown. What agreement has been reached is understood to be conditional upon other circumstances and is merely tentative, but it has been sufficient to carry on the negotiations to their present stage after what seemed to be a deadlock. Thus the onus appears to be on Ulster for the advent of future peace, and Sinn Fein could hardly have wished for a better situation than that the prospect of peace should hang upon the issue of partition, rather than the allegiance question.

The general belief is that the main topic at the moment is the establishment of a real All-Ireland Council, and that the matter of the Ulster frontiers is rather a side issue. Seeing that Ulster has everything to lose and nothing to gain by either of the schemes for rectification of the frontier hitherto discussed, her obduracy on this matter may easily have relegated the subject to the realm of the undiscussable.

Announcement Expected

In the case of the council, however, there is a widespread opinion that Ulster might find it more to her advantage to meet the Sinn Fein views, though on what lines a concession might proceed is at present hidden from sight. The presence of Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, at the second meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig on Saturday is taken as an indication that finance figures largely in the discussions round this topic of the common body representing North and South Ireland.

On Wednesday, when Mr. Lloyd George will speak at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, he is expected during the course of his remarks to touch upon the subject of the Irish negotiations. It is invariably the custom of the Prime Minister to give the waiting nation a survey of the biggest national problem of the day on this annual occasion, and until then the Irish problem is in suspense.

**PROHIBITION ISSUE
OMITTED IN ELECTION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibition per se is not an issue in the election of a district attorney here and no matter what candidate is elected, a sane, honest enforcement of the prohibition law is assured, according to the Anti-Saloon League of New York. Because of the con-

scientious manner in which Joab H. Banton, acting district attorney and Democratic candidate for election to that office, has performed his duty in enforcing the prohibition law regardless of the merits of the question itself, the league asked John Kirkland Clark, the Republican candidate, if he, if elected, would "with due regard to other matters of pressing importance, any wit, duty and proper respect for the rights of citizens and of those accused of violation, not forgetting the right of the public as a whole to have the law enforced, enforce this law on the level as vigorously and effectively as you act to enforce other laws, with a view to stopping the commission of violations against it."

Mr. Clark replied: "My answer, and the only possible answer for any man who has any regard for an oath of office, is that if elected, I shall do so." This is regarded as lifting prohibition out of the issues of the district attorney campaign.

**HUNGARY AGREES
TO ALLIED DEMANDS**

National Assembly Is to Pass
Legislation Deposing Former
King Charles and Abolishing
the Hapsburg Succession

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—The Hungarian Government has acceded to the allied terms, and will immediately pass the bill through the National Assembly whereby not only is former King Charles deposed but the Hapsburg succession is definitely broken and will not be renewed. According to the allied terms this bill must become law before November 8, and until such time as this actually takes place the troops of the little entente will remain mobilized on the Hungarian borders.

The preamble of the bill points out that neither the Hungarian constitution nor the Treaty of Trianon provides for the deposition of their king, but, despite this and the independence assured under this treaty, the Hungarian Government has decided to comply with the measure demanded by the powers. The text of the treaty reads:

"Article 1. The royal rights of Charles IV will cease, and are terminated by the present law.

"Article 2. The pragmatic sanction which fixed the right of succession of the House of Austria is abrogated. The title to choose a king is invested in the nation.

"Article 3. The nation maintains a monarchy, but postpones the election to it, and invites the government to present the necessary bill at the proper moment.

"Article 4. The law will enter into force on the day it is promulgated."

Contrary to recent reports that the little entente had been imposing its will on Hungary without the support of the Western powers, there has been whole-hearted cooperation between all parties in their determination to settle the Hapsburg question, once and for all. Czechoslovakian and Jugoslavians troops are considered to have acted in an absolutely correct manner, and both the mobilization and the consequent display of force on the Hungarian frontiers was fully approved.

When the bill, at present before the Hungarian Government, has become law, then the threat of which the Magyar complain will be withdrawn, and the little entente troops demobilized. Any claim to make Hungary financially responsible for the expenditure entailed in the movement of troops in the adjoining states will be discontinued by Great Britain and in all probability by France and Italy.

Should the Czech Government decline to frontelize directly the Hungarian National Assembly has passed the act in question, strong representation will be made by the British Foreign Office at Prague. The crisis is considered to be a ready past, and once the allied demands are complied with, any measure calculated to produce unnecessary irritation, it is stated, must be immediately withdrawn.

Former King May Go to Madeira

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LISBON, Portugal (Monday).—The Portuguese Government, in a reply to allied representations, has stated that former King Charles may reside at Madeira with his wife and children, subject to national laws.

WOOL GROWERS ASK PROTECTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Wool rates in the permanent tariff bill, as passed by the House, were attacked yesterday as failing to give the protection necessary to save the sheep industry from destruction, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee which resumed hearings, after a lapse of more than two months, on the tariff issue. Witnesses also asserted that the proposed duties would discriminate in favor of the textile manufacturer as against the wool grower.

LEGION ASKED TO AID INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The American Legion was asked by the War Department yesterday to lend its assistance in obtaining all facts relating to the charges made by Senator Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, that soldiers were frequently shot and hanged without court-martial during the war.

**PACKERS MAY SOON
BECOME RETAILERS**

Government Said to Be Willing
to Sanction Their Shops If
Present Distributors Refuse
to Cut Percentage of Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Negotiations may soon be undertaken for the establishment of retail shops throughout the country by the packers with the tacit consent of the government. It was learned here yesterday.

This is a reversal of the policy which has hitherto prevailed, and is due in large measure to the plight of the farmer and the representations made by the packers that a cheaper system of distributing the meat products of the country would benefit both producer and consumer. So much greater does the necessity for relieving the farmers seem to certain officials than the risk of letting the packers build up a monopoly, that they are willing to try the experiment, and the packers who were to have been driven out of all business activities except preparing and wholesaling are likely to become a most potent factor in retailing.

Representations of the acute situation in the agricultural regions of the country have been pouring in upon officials of various branches of the government. The low price of corn has made it necessary for the farmer to feel if he can, or to use it as fuel in order to get any advantage from it at all. The result will be a glut of pork in the markets next year unless home consumption can be increased. There will be no increased consumption, it is argued, unless retail prices go down, and the retailer refuses to put them down or cannot do so. The Department of Agriculture has been conducting an investigation of the causes of high prices and the result is not such as to encourage the hope for lower prices under the present system.

The low prices to producers, it is found, are not reflected in wholesale or retail meat prices. The French advise the British nation to conclude a general peace, and will loyally support it in a broad settlement. Indeed, in so far as the Greeks are concerned, mediation now seems inevitable, and there is no ground for supposing that vast modifications to the detriment of the Greeks are in prospect.

Comment abounds in French journals, but it is of a friendly character, and France is not betrayed into bitterness. Mr. St. Briere writes that the chief reproach against France is that she saw more quickly the consequences of a policy of intransigence, and learned from events. He considers that England will now join in a revision of the Sevres Treaty. A durable peace cannot be made with Turkey unless conditions are acceptable.

Constantinople Anxious
Mr. Rappel declares that France cannot allow herself to be coerced into following British policy. If she does not approve such a policy, what she seeks is peace. The "Eclair," however, prints a telegram from Constantinople which indicates that the French capital is embarrassed by the French recognition of the independence of Ankara and does not approve the treaty in name of the whole of Turkey, signed only by the Ankara directors. One has the impression, it says, that Franklin Bouillon "has been the victim of the cleverness of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Yusuf Kemal Bey," who sought to augment their personal authority in the eyes of the Turkish people.

The "Intransigent," referring to the observations transmitted to Count de Saint-Aulaire, says the objections cannot allow herself to be coerced into following British policy. If she does not approve such a policy, what she seeks is peace. The "Eclair," however, prints a telegram from Constantinople which indicates that the French capital is embarrassed by the French recognition of the independence of Ankara and does not approve the treaty in name of the whole of Turkey, signed only by the Ankara directors. One has the impression, it says, that Franklin Bouillon "has been the victim of the cleverness of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Yusuf Kemal Bey," who sought to augment their personal authority in the eyes of the Turkish people.

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**BRITISH VIEWPOINT
NOT APPRECIATED**

France Does Not Appear to Understand What Britain Sees to Object to in the Pact Entered Into With the Kemal Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Monday).—The French authorities do not consider the difference of view with England at this moment over the French pact with Mustafa Kemal Pasha as grave, and do not quite appreciate the reasons for the attempted creation of an unpleasant situation. Contrary to reports, no formal note has been received in Paris from London, although a memorandum was handed to the French Ambassador and an official protest is expected.

So far, as official intimations may be regarded, it would appear that the British objections are on the ground that the Ankara Government is recognized as the Turkish executive authority, and that France has no right to modify the boundaries of the mandatory territory since the mandate does not confer rights of possession or of transference on France. There is also the vaguer objection to the supposed French promises of support to Ankara in general revision of the Sevres treaty and references to the subjects of refunding readjustment of the allied debt, there will remain the problem of internal finance in six or seven countries which appear to be headed toward national bankruptcy. It was declared by a high government official yesterday that this problem is one which affects the United States "as vitally as if it were within its own borders."

Control of Baghdad Railway

These protestations will not, it is thought, be pushed far, and France is prepared to present her case with the utmost courtesy. It is not admitted that the Christian populations are placed under the menace of the Turks, and as for the possible Turkish use of the Baghdad Railway against the British or other powers, the point is regarded as academic, since the French have real control.

It should be noted that England did not consider the French views in helping to create Emir Feisal king of Iraq (Mesopotamia). But recriminations of this kind are undesirable. The French advise the British nation to conclude a general peace, and will loyally support it in a broad settlement. Indeed, in so far as the Greeks are concerned, mediation now seems inevitable, and there is no ground for supposing that vast modifications to the detriment of the Greeks are in prospect.

Comment abounds in French journals, but it is of a friendly character, and France is not betrayed into bitterness. Mr. St. Briere writes that the chief reproach against France is that she saw more quickly the consequences of a policy of intransigence, and learned from events. He considers that England will now join in a revision of the Sevres Treaty. A durable peace cannot be made with Turkey unless conditions are acceptable.

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are not only contestable, but are not inspired by the friendship and complacency with which France has always appreciated British initiatives. France has only advanced the hour of general peace. It recalls the traditional French amity for Turkey, and argues that England has the same interest to come to an accord. It is on this tone that other papers treat this inopportune dispute, which it is hoped will easily be regulated.

**NEED OF CURRENCY
CONFERENCE URGED**

Possible Remedy for Present
Unsettled Commercial Inter-
change Declared to Be a Sta-
bilization of Exchange Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The possibility of the future convening of an international financial conference to straighten out problems outside the purview of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, now holding the center of the stage, is, in the opinion of certain government officials, taking more definite proportions as the influence and the extent of European financial weakness becomes evident.

Although it is expected that the Conference opening this week will clear up some of the tangles in international finance by dealing with the subjects of refunding readjustment of the allied debt, there will remain the problem of internal finance in six or seven countries which appear to be headed toward national bankruptcy. It was declared by a high government official yesterday that this problem is one which affects the United States "as vitally as if it were within its own borders."

"Something has got to be done about European internal finance," he declared emphatically. "The unsettled condition of international exchange is absolutely ruinous to our foreign trade. I think that the next thing on the schedule after the present Conference will be the launching of a scheme to settle the financial affairs of European nations, to find some way of restoring their currency to a basis more nearly normal, and of facilitating foreign trade by stabilizing exchange."

It has been repeatedly stressed by government officials and by trade advisers and experts here that the one indispensable prerequisite to bolstering up the failing foreign trade of the United States was opening up the whole question of foreign credit and currency. It is an accepted fact that unfavorable exchange conditions between this country and South America have caused a partial crippling of export trade with that country. Letters in increasing volume have been pouring into the Department of Commerce, complaining that South American firms are being driven to other markets for their commodities by the unfavorable exchange rates.

Surprise has been expressed that some of the countries of Europe have managed as long as they have on practically worthless currency.

"The fact that such countries as Austria have not yet reached a state of bankruptcy is causing economists to reconstruct their financial theories," as one official put it. It would have been considered impossible a few years ago for any country to keep its head above water on such an unsound financial basis as now prevails in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

However, officials are becoming increasingly apprehensive over the reaction of European financial difficulties in the United States. Since it was held inexpedient to hold a financial conference at the same time as the Conference on Limitation of Armament, since it is reasonably certain that various phases of international finance will come up for consideration at that time, the necessity of more extensive dealing with the problem in the future is becoming recognized by officials on guard over America's trading and financial interests.

**MARSHAL FOCH IS
HONORED AT DETROIT**

DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit was in gala attire yesterday in honor of Marshal Foch. An afternoon and evening filled with honors for the allied leader followed respects paid him earlier in the day at Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, and at Ann Arbor. Arriving in Detroit, Marshal Foch found a full program arranged for him. It began with greetings at the railroad station by thousands of former service men and women, followed by a march to City Hall and the official greeting by Mayor James Couzens and a visit to Detroit automobile factories.

DATE OF PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LISBON, Portugal (Monday).—The official Gazette publishes a decree, signed by the President of the Portuguese Republic, dissolving Parliament and fixing the date of December 11 for the general elections.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—Viscount Peel, G. B. E., has been appointed Minister of Transport unpaid in place of Sir Eric Geddes, who resigned.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE DENIES
THREAT TO WITHDRAW RECOGNITION
FROM CHINA FOR ALLEGED DEFAULT**

Pressure Probably Exerted, Nevertheless, to Cause Compliance With Note—Chinese Declare Large Part of Confiscated Bonds Held by Morgan & Company Formerly Belonged to the Duchess of Luxembourg

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The whole world is tired of armament, and certainly the time for a frank and free exchange of ideas on this subject has come, and with the Conference at Washington also the opportunity,"—President Wilson, Chairman of the Italian economic mission.

"There must be good humor and patience toward opposition, and there must be recognition that there are many roads by which we can reach our common objective,"—Lieutenant-Colonel Repington.

"The world is yearning for some redeeming, pacifying and inspiring word that shall be spoken as practical fact from the deliberations of the Conference,"—Rabbi Samuel Schulman.

"We are thinking today of the forthcoming Conference on Limitation of Armament, and we all feel that this gathering must prove to be the most momentous in history, and that it holds the hope of the first real steps toward brotherhood and peace and sanity amongst men,"—Bishop William T. Manning.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dispatches and rumors to the effect that the United States had threatened to withdraw recognition of the Chinese Government because of alleged "default" on the part of the latter in payment of loans to American banking interests were flatly denied at the Department of State yesterday.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, declared that while this government had made representations to China with regard to the charges of default by the bankers and had intimated that the matter would have a serious effect upon Chinese credits and general standing here, the note carried not even a hint of the withdrawal of recognition.

Although this was the diplomatic statement made by the Secretary of State, and although it was true that no direct threat was made, all evidences are to the effect that the American note was so worded as to make plain the inference that the United States would regard it as very unsatisfactory if China failed to comply with the request of the Secretary of State.

The immediate effect of this note was seen in the prompt reply sent by the Chinese Minister of Finance, in which he gave assurances that China was doing her utmost to meet her obligations. Late last evening it was announced that the Chinese Minister had received a telegram from his Foreign Office in Peking, dated November 7, to the effect that on November 6 the Minister of Finance handed to the American Minister in Peking the following message:

"The Minister of Finance assures the American Minister that he is doing his utmost to secure the conclusion of a refunding loan in a mutually satisfactory form at the earliest possible moment. He expresses the desire to continue the relations with the Chicago bank along the general lines of the Chicago bank and the Pacific Development Company agreements of 1919, in order to preserve the continuity of the transaction and thus disarm public opposition and avoid international complications."

The State Department learned of the "default" on the night of October 31. The note was apparently sent to Peking after Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of Morgan & Company, the head of the American consortium group, and the central figure in the controversy over the confiscated bonds of the Hu-Kuang railway loan, had visited Washington and had presumably acquainted the State Department with the situation.

While the State Department admitted its surprise at the "default," it was added that it was a matter for the "banks and bankers," and the hope was expressed that negotiations now in progress would be successful and would render the "default" only technical. The fact that the Chinese Minister of Finance resigned a few days ago was said to be responsible for the dénouement which caused the firm of Morgan & Company and the Continental Trust Company of Chicago to make the statements that led to action by the Department of State. This is the strictly official account of the situation, in its diplomatic aspect, of course.

Duchess Owned Bonds

It is not, however, a presentation of facts that is entirely satisfactory to the Chinese representatives here; they believe that the charges of defaulting made by Mr. Lamont, which led to the note being sent to Peking, is detrimental to the status of China on the eve of the international Conference and they assert that facts not revealed by the bankers with regard to the financial situation are deserving of presentation.

None of the financial statements concerning the default stated, for instance, that the confiscated bonds which Morgan & Company hold, payment on principal and interest of which is demanded as a condition of the consortium loan for the refunding

of the other debts of China to American bankers, a large part belonged to the Duchess of Luxembourg.

It is stated that of the \$700,000 of the German share of the Hu-Kuang Railway loan, Morgan & Co. came into possession of \$250,000 of bonds that were held by the Duchess of Luxembourg and that the major portion of the remainder came to the Morgan firm through Scandinavian sources. Germany apparently disposed of these latter bonds in payment for supplies from Scandinavian countries during the war, and Mr. Lamont and his colleagues secured them at the time that they were agents for the British Government. This is, of course, a bare statement, perhaps too bare to carry a hint of somebody playing "both ends against the middle."

Confiscated Enemy Property

The reason why the Wall Street group was so anxious to put the bonds of the Hu-Kuang Railway loan in as part of the refunding operations of the consortium is evident. In the first place, China alleged that they were confiscated enemy property and in the second place, because of

& Co. to persuade China to pay the railroad loan bonds which she confiscated when she declared war on Germany. Thomas W. Lamont said that he did not deem the statement worthy of a reply.

Similarly a representative of the Pacific Development Corporation declined to comment on that part of the first article which referred to China's default of the loan due that corporation. This representative stated that more could be gained by avoiding controversy on the questions in the article for the moment.

Chino-German Loans

China Sequestered German Bonds When War Was Declared

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday).—Little is known here of the controversy over the German bonds which were confiscated by China, and are now reported to be claimed for principal and interest by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company. In authoritative quarters The Christian Science Monitor learns that China, like other Allies, sequestered the Chinese bonds of German issue and placed them to the credit of the reparations account. Payment of these bonds was stopped and notice of this was given by advertisement published in The Times of London.

Subsequently it was decided that the subjects of allied or neutral countries, who had become bona fide owners of any of these bonds before China entered the war on August 14, 1917, should be recognized, and their bonds validated. When it transpired that many of these bonds were held by the nationals of the Allies or neutrals the Chinese Government issued a notice in the form of an advertisement that bonds of German issue, specified numbers of which were set out below, were to be treated by the Chinese Government as held by the subjects of the Allies or neutral countries and interest coupons and principal, if drawn for redemption, would continue to be paid when due in England by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on behalf of the Chinese Government, upon the production of a declaration setting forth the nationality of the owner claiming to be a bona fide non-enemy or neutral subject.

In America payment is to be made by J. P. Morgan & Co. and in France by The Banque de l'Indo-Chine. Any other bonds of the same issue not included in the list are to be treated by the Chinese Government as the property of Austrian and German nationals, and either principle nor interest upon them will be paid. Persons dealing with any bonds not included in the list are notified that they do so at their own risk.

While the method adopted by the Chinese Government is considered somewhat cumbersome, bankers in London are of the opinion that China is acting in good faith, and is willing to meet its obligations to all owners of its bonds who do not belong to enemy countries.

Some trouble is said to have arisen in America on account of a considerable number of interest coupons for these bonds having found their way through Holland and occupied Belgium to New York. Chinese financial advisers have pointed out that, if these coupons are honored, it would be tantamount to honoring bonds which might belong to Germans or Austrians.

The total approximate amount of Chinese bonds issued in Germany was \$28,500,000, and the outstanding amount after part amortization is about \$21,500,000. Of this amount practically half has been validated by the Chinese Government. It is pointed out that as the process of validating is still under way, it is not clear at this distance what has caused the controversy to arise in America.

The following table, which was specially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, shows the details of the six German loans in China under consideration. The table is in pounds sterling:

Table with 4 columns: Description, Amount of Loan, Amount Issued, Amount Valid.

Chinese 5% gold loan of 1896, Anglo-German 16,000,000

Chinese 4 1/2% gold loan of 1898, Anglo-German 16,000,000

Tientsin Pukow Railway loan, 1902, Anglo-German 5,000,000

Tientsin Pukow Railway supplementary loan, 1910, Anglo-German 3,000,000

Hu-Kuang Railway gold loan, 1911, Anglo-German-Franco-American, in equal shares 6,000,000

Chinese 5% reorganization loan of 1913, Anglo-French-German-Japanese-Russian, in equal shares of 15,000,000 25,000,000

Total 71,000,000

Amount Issued 28,500,000

Amount Valid 10,737,470

Non-Valid 17,762,530

Amount Outstanding 17,762,530

Amount Issued 17,762,530

Amount Valid 10,737,470

Non-Valid 7,025,060

Amount Outstanding 7,025,060

Amount Issued 7,025,060

Amount Valid 10,737,470

Non-Valid 17,762,530

Amount Outstanding 17,762,530

Amount Issued 17,762,530

Amount Valid 10,737,470

Non-Valid 7,025,060

Amount Outstanding 7,025,060

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Amount Valid 10,737,470

Non-Valid 17,762,530

Amount Outstanding 17,762,530

Amount Issued 17,762,530

Amount Valid 10,737,470

Non-Valid 7,025,060

formed consortium, his entire time was taken up in trying to force the Chinese Government to recognize the bonds which they had bought through Dutch bankers of the Hu-Kuang loan to the amount of about \$3,000,000, and every one of which have the signature of the Chinese Minister to Berlin showing clearly their origin on their face.

"China had, more than a year before, in a sharp discussion with London banking houses, taken up this issue and as a result of a long discussion China finally ruled that she would recognize all the German bonds of the Hu-Kuang issue, which had been acquired by allied subjects prior to the declaration of war on August 14, 1917.

"The London office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank filed a large number of bond numbers with proof that they had been legitimately acquired prior to China's becoming a belligerent. The interest on these bonds has been met at all other times as on the other non-German portion, and there has been no trouble since that date on the London Stock Exchange. When these facts were brought to Mr. Lamont's attention he made a double defense, first, that in the view of his firm, the shares all belong to one common issue which was interchangeable.

"Second, he admitted that the bonds had not been examined as to their German origin, nor had the signature of the Chinese Minister to Berlin been noticed. During his stay in Peking he received repeated cables urging him to settle the matter at all costs and before he left he received dispatches that the New York Stock Exchange, in view of failure to secure recognition of their validity had ordered them to be removed from the exchange and not being good delivery. The action now taken in Peking is plainly dictated by a desire to force China to surrender, and the Peking Government has shown remarkable courage in resisting the strong pressure in spite of her harassed financial condition.

"It should not be forgotten that the Continental Trust Company and the Pacific Development Company have been in default for a long time. It should be noted that Japan, which is receiving considerable criticism, has agreed that interest on over \$100,000,000 of loans which she made to China should go over for the present. And this is now being remembered by China as an extraordinary example of moderation. Now they are faced by the grueling methods adopted by Wall Street. It is tantamount to jeopardizing the success of the Far Eastern Conference."

French Premier Arrives

Aid in Conference Depends on Degree of Security Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Aristide Briand, Premier of France, seized upon the occasion of his arrival here yesterday to emphasize again the fact that whole-hearted French cooperation in averting war and limiting armament depends upon the degree of security which is assured to France to offset her apprehension of another German attack some time in the future.

"What is expected to be the cardinal policy governing Premier Briand and his colleagues at Washington was set down by him in the course of a message to the American people in these words:

"France is ready to join in every endeavor to avert new wars, provided she has nothing to fear for her own security, which remains one of the most solid guarantees of the peace of the world," and he added, that because France "had to suffer from the war more than any other nation," she was ready to approach the Conference "in the most favorable spirit for the maintenance of peace."

Premier Briand has a free hand and, it is understood, enters into the Conference without any determination to hold too firmly to prepossessions, but it is believed that he will act upon the

basis of a policy which is likely to differ from that of some of the other delegations, chiefly with regard to land armament.

It is not supposed that France would consider herself prevented by membership in the League of Nations from joining any agreement for arms limitation with other nations; nor would the question of naval arms limitation, or the "open door" in the Far East concern her as vitally as the questions of land armament.

France is expected to base her claims for the strength of land armament on payment or nonpayment of the German reparations. This question is in turn considered to be linked with that of how and when France can begin to meet her American debt, and it is understood, therefore, that the French are ready to discuss financial questions if they come up.

Premier Briand had several conferences aboard ship with René Viviani

and Senator Albert Sarraut, who, with Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States, complete the French delegation. Military, financial, naval and diplomatic advisory groups accompanied the Premier.

France Deeply Grateful

"On setting foot on the soil of the great American Republic," said Premier Briand's message to the American people, "my first thought goes back to those who generously came to mingle their blood with that of the soldiers of France, back to those fighters whom the United States sent over to us as the most precious thing they had, back to those magnificent high-souled youths with heroic hearts, who fell for right and liberty, with a smile, to the land which has plausibly entombed them. To their families, France now sends me as a near-relative. I am coming to assure them that the recollection of those heroes is deeply graven in the heart of every Frenchman.

"For centuries, France has been the ground of the great struggles for civilization. The last war has shown that she is able to uphold her ideal to the utmost limit of sacrifice. She does not forget any of the nations who helped her in safeguarding her independence and saving the liberty of the world. She knows in particular what she owes to the fraternal devotion of the mighty help which America brought her. The two countries are henceforth united in the same glory. They feel that this very union provides the best guarantee for the peace of the world and that the main interests of mankind cannot but profit by their close and intimate cooperation.

Security Must Be Guarded

"France is ready to join in every endeavor to avert new wars, provided she has nothing to fear for her own security, which remains one of the most solid guarantees of the peace of the world. Just because she had to suffer from the war more than any other nation, France is ready to approach the problems of the Conference at Washington in the most favorable spirit for the maintenance of peace.

"Between France and the United States of America there is no room for any difference, however slight. Both our countries only endeavor to lead the men and peoples of good will to peaceful and fruitful work and to reduce more and more the risks of war.

"Today the world, which is in need of such safety and rest, wants not only soothing words, but realities.

"The great American democracy well knows what France is. You have known us for a long time. But during the last war your sons have lived among us, sharing the same dangers and the same hopes. Such unforgettable hours create an everlasting intimacy. These two countries of ours are lands of liberty.

Nation's Common Ideals

"The statue that, at the entrance of New York, raises right above the harbor her light-spreading arm, has its replica in Paris on the banks of the Seine. Identical, born of the same hands, almost of the same mold, these two statues, though standing thousands of miles from each other, point out the close relationship which exists between the two peoples, the aspirations they have in common, the likeness of their role, their equal love of justice, their similar will on the path of progress.

"If, as Prime Minister of the French Republic, I did not hesitate, in spite of present difficulties, to leave my country, it was, first, because I wanted to bring over here the tribute of my gratitude, and, at the same time, to show that the foremost thought of every Frenchman is peace. We know too well, alas, what war means and the toll it takes, not to yearn for peace with heart and soul. So as soon as President Harding sent out his noble call my country answered, 'Present.' And henceforth I am here to demonstrate the

earnest good will of France by every means in my power.

"I earnestly trust the Washington meeting will give us an opportunity in this respect. France and America, yesterday united on the battlefields, will thus continue to play their beneficent part in deriving from their common victory such results as will conform to the idealism that ever has animated them."

French Delegates Welcomed

Visitors Greeted in Washington—Holland Stays Her Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The French delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, accompanied by the French Ambassador, the acting military attaché and naval attaché, arrived last evening and

were met by the Secretary of State and other officials of the State Department, by Admiral Robert F. Coontz, representing the Navy Department, accompanied by other officers of the Navy, and by Gen. John J. Pershing and other officers representing the War Department.

The delegates were obviously pleased with the cordial reception extended to them by the crowds that awaited their arrival. Mr. Aristide Briand, the head of the delegation, smiled and returned greetings, but refused to be interviewed, saying that he had given out all he had to say at present in a long statement issued after his arrival in New York.

"I was once a journalist," he added, "through his interpreter, 'and I know what is due to journalists, and later I shall be prepared to lay on the altar of publicity my own discretion.'"

The delegation consists of the following: Mr. Aristide Briand, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. René Viviani, Deputy, former Prime Minister, and Mrs. Viviani; Mr. Albert Sarraut, Senator, Minister of the Colonies; Secretary-General Mr. Phillipe Berthelot, Ambassador of France; Mr. Massigli, assistant secretary-general; interpreters: Mr. Camerlynck, Mr. DeNant (Consul); military experts: General Buat, chief of general staff; Colonel du Roure, Colonel Requin, Captain Koetz, Lieutenant de Colbert; naval experts: Captain de Vaisseau Frochot; Captain de Vaisseau DuPuy-Dutemps, Captain de Corvette Odendal, Lieutenant-commander; Lieutenant de Vaisseau d'Alinsme; aviation: Captain Robert (army); chemical warfare questions: Mr. Moureau (member of the Institute) (may arrive); legal adviser: Mr. Fromageot; political advisers: Mr. Kammerer (Minister Plenipotentiary) financial and economic questions: Mr. Casenave (Minister Plenipotentiary); Mr. Cheysson; colonial questions: Mr. Duchesne, Mr. Tousey, Mr. Garnier.

The delegates from The Netherlands who arrived on Sunday paid a ceremonial visit to the Secretary of State yesterday. The secretary of the delegation said afterward that the people of Holland are as deeply interested in the work for the reduction of armament as if their delegates were going to participate in the discussion of that issue at the Conference. What the delegation is here officially to safeguard is her interests in the Far East. There it was explained, are economic, not political. The Netherlands colonies occupy a key position, and it is to her interest that the status quo be maintained. As she has stood for neutrality in Europe, her colonies maintain a similar policy in the east. She has been on good terms with other nations having interests in that part of the world, and ardently desires that they shall continue.

One of the reasons for her deep interest in the limitation of armament is that it will conduce to this end.

She cannot actively help to bring this about, but she can have an indirect influence through her position and importance in the Far East.

Force of Public Opinion

Washington Committee Will Focus It to Aid Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Unless the Administration has with it and behind it the enlightened public opinion of the country, the Conference on Limitation of Armament cannot achieve its purpose," said Oscar S. Straus, who was chosen head of the General Committee for the Limitation of Armament yesterday. "This committee was formed to organize and marshal public opinion for that purpose, and I understand that it has the approval of the President and the Secretary of State."

Mr. Straus said the committee would endeavor to bring to the attention of the Conference in concrete form the hopes and prayers of the entire country, and would use all practical means in doing this. The fact that three members of the committee are on the President's advisory committee will afford a practical point of contact. Meetings will be held and the situation placed before the people from time to time. If necessary, the views which it is considered essential to collate and spread will be set forth in a pamphlet for wide distribution. A tentative budget of \$100,000 has been prepared, and Darwin P. Kinsley of New York City has been asked to serve as treasurer.

Mr. Straus made it clear that the General Committee for the Limitation of Armament had no intention of running ahead of the government program by demanding complete disarmament, but that its main purpose would be to stand behind the government and to strengthen its efforts to reach an agreement which would give reasonable assurance of relief from the burden of taxation and a prospect of the diminution of the danger of war. The committee will cooperate with other organizations having the same aims.

The thing that counts "It is no practical use saying in this case that such cruisers are not a threat to any nation, unless that na-

tion believes you—the fact of building them being a proof that you do not believe that her liners are no threat to you. An eminent Frenchman said, in effect, 'It is not the things themselves that matter but the view you take of them, and this you are permitted to change at your pleasure.'"

"One part of our difficulty, then, would disappear if we could devise or adapt a type of ship suitable for the many essential services of the sea, which nations would agree to regard, not as a threat, but as a servant. It is not very long ago since such ships, or something very like them, were scattered over the Seven Seas, doing unlimited and unheard-of service, and were recalled precisely because, in spite of their worth for such services, they were 'of no fighting value.'"

"This part of the problem, then, might be solved on these lines, it being assumed of course, that all nations agreed. The technical changes, however, and the rate at which they can be introduced today, are of secondary importance; something much more is required to enable them to be introduced at all. Given that 'something,' the change could probably be enormously accelerated.

"Sea Service, Not Sea Power"

"The problem to be solved is, what is to be the relative power at sea of each of the various nations which use it, but the question of the relation of one nation to another should not be and is not really a material problem at all.

"It is said that we live by sea power, but it is far more correct to say that we live by sea service. It is, of course, perfectly true that we have attained our present position by the use of sea power, no island can exercise power in any other way, and, though maintained entirely for defense and used as British seamen have always used it, it is power none the less. And it is in the idea of power that most of the difficulty lies.

"The sea, then, presents mankind with two extreme conceptions; the possibility of exercising the greatest power in the world, or a field for almost unlimited service—service without which we cannot exist, and which is essential to the well-being of all nations. That is what makes the sea unique, and indicates the nature of the present enormous opportunity.

The Spirit of Service

"Can the nations, then, be persuaded to take a new view of it and so solve the whole problem? More and more today do they regard the sea in the former light, but always do those who serve on it regard it in the latter; for no other view will explain their peculiar characteristics. 'It is not the spirit of adventure,' says Joseph Conrad, who knows them intimately, 'that keeps them on the sea, but the spirit of service.'"

"And, if the nations too would agree in all solemnity so to regard or 'consecrate' the sea, then we are in sight of a solution. And, if the demand for power still be pressed, and history appealed to, it is asked in turn, 'What empire through the centuries has achieved permanence by power? Power may have been a magnificent epitome of the fallen empires of the past at the height of their prosperity. It is an even better epitaph.

"If there is one fact which stands out more clearly in the history of the rise and fall of empires than another, it is that they have simply been the instruments used in the furtherance of the ultimate destiny of mankind, and have passed when their work has been accomplished.

"It is quite beside the point for any nation to urge that it has been of service to the world. This undoubtedly is so, but the vital question to answer is this: 'Was such service the keynote of the national policy, or simply, as it were, a by-product in the course

STRIKING APPEAL BY NAVY LEAGUE

Limitation of Naval Armaments, Says British Society, Not Capable of a Cut and Dried Solution—Problem Is Moral One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Limitation of naval armaments is not a problem which lends itself to a cut and dried solution in the opinion of the Navy League of Britain. This question, it considers, cannot be treated purely as a material one, as it does not appear to be possible of a satisfactory solution on these lines. The Navy League declares it has been forced to the conclusion that it is not a material problem at all, but a moral one.

The text of the Navy League's memorandum is as follows:

"The assembly of the Conference at Washington to discuss the limitation of armament is an event the significance and possibilities of which have not, even now, been grasped by the general public. Limitation of expenditures or the numbers of ships alone meets with this difficulty—that physical science may so alter the ship of today as completely to change the relative international positions, according to the ingenuity of the various nations' inventors, though the nations keep strictly to the letter of the agreement.

Tables of Ship of Little Use

"And even were international standardization of ships of all classes possible, there is a fresh difficulty that makes it quite impossible to assign a mathematical factor of strength to any ship at all. Most civilian writers, in presenting comparative statistical tables of ships, are simply dealing as it were with 'dry bones.'"

"As a matter of fact, a fully-manned or 'commissioned' ship is a different proposition altogether. Every seaman knows that she then has a distinct and unique individual personality and value of her own, which it is impossible to reduce to figures, for it depends entirely upon the incalculable human element, while the case of a fleet of such ships with all its auxiliaries obviously becomes even more complicated.

"It is evident that, if an understanding could be arrived at, and three nations, A, B, and C, for example, agreed to stand in that or any other, or equal, the difficulty still remains as to how that relation is to be maintained in view of the facts set out above, without producing suspicion and mistrust, which must inevitably lead to jealousy and rivalry.

Arming of Ocean Liners

"It is well to bear in mind that a battleship is simply the concentration of the greatest power of all sorts in one hull. At the other end of the scale is, let us say, a motor boat with a torpedo, to sink the battleship. The motor boat must be protected or attacked by something a little more powerful, which, in turn, is to be sunk or supported by something bigger still, and so on until we come back again to the cause of all the trouble, the embodiment of power, the battleship herself.

"Now, so long as this group of interdependent units exists, any nation owning them may avert (and mean it) that they threaten nobody. The fact remains, however, that the nation would not own them unless their counterparts were owned by some one else making the same protest of innocent intentions, and meaning them just as much.

"It is not thought that the most enthusiastic supporter of what is, in peace-time, rather loosely called 'sea power' for an Island Empire would wish to keep a fleet and all its auxiliaries in being, if no other nation did. "It has, however, been seriously argued that a nation might suddenly, secretly, and swiftly arm its great liners with large and powerful guns, and that, consequently, large and powerful battle-cruisers are required to deal with them in case they should be so armed.

The Thing That Counts

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tion believes you—the fact of building them being a proof that you do not believe that her liners are no threat to you. An eminent Frenchman said, in effect, 'It is not the things themselves that matter but the view you take of them, and this you are permitted to change at your pleasure.'"

"One part of our difficulty, then, would disappear if we could devise or adapt a type of ship suitable for the many essential services of the sea, which nations would agree to regard, not as a threat, but as a servant. It is not very long ago since such ships, or something very like them, were scattered over the Seven Seas, doing unlimited and unheard-of service, and were recalled precisely because, in spite of their worth for such services, they were 'of no fighting value.'"

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of its own evolution?" And on the answer depends the ultimate destiny of the nation.

The Pacific Problem

"Christianity teaches that the greatest mistake in history, and one with the most far-reaching effects, was made by a people who believed that the new world of their day would be ushered in and maintained by the material power of their Messiah; and Christian civilization abounds with buildings, books, pictures, music and sculpture in honor of the Founder of the diametrically opposite doctrine of Service.

"An island nation of the East, emerging from an age-long seclusion into the light of Western civilization, was much puzzled by this fact, for, in spite of the protestations of the Western national faith and the teaching of history, the ostensible fruits of that faith pointed to the belief that empires could only exist by wealth and power. Taking, however, the practical evidence at its face value, she adopted the Western customs, and we are in consequence faced today with the ensuing Pacific problems which the Washington Conference is to attempt to solve.

COURT ACTION ON EXPENSE CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—A special supreme court, composed of leading attorneys of South Dakota, has taken under advisement, after an exhaustive hearing, what are known as the "expense cases," which involve the allowance to state officers, members of the South Dakota Legislature and members of the South Dakota Supreme Court, of extra sums each year or each month for the expense of conducting their offices.

Upon the determination of the action will depend whether or not several state officers who are serving their first terms will become candidates for renomination at the primary election in March of next year. These officers say that if they are not permitted the monthly allowance for expenses in addition to their regular salaries they cannot afford to accept a renomination and reelection, for if placed on a straight salary basis they would be in the unique position of receiving less compensation per year than their chief deputies.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Opposition in the Colombian Chamber of Deputies to the administration of President Suarez reached such a point yesterday that the President decided to resign. Congress will meet today to elect a provisional president to act until the next election. No untoward events have occurred in connection with the President's decision.

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Herman Melville

There may be 50, there may be 500, literary folk who, during the last two years, have experienced a literary thrill, a rich discovery in their first reading of Herman Melville. I am one of them. Why I should not have read him before I do not know. Oh, yes I do! The reason is I had not heard of him.

He came to my knowledge first through a long article in the *Dublin Review* on Herman Melville, by Miss Viola Meynell. I read it with astonishment and delight for I love enthusiasm. Writing of "Moby Dick," Miss Meynell said, "Herman Melville has here endowed human nature with writing that I believe to be absolutely unsurpassed. To read it and absorb it is the crown of one's reading life. . . . It is the widest, farthest kind of genius." There is much more in the article, equally intense and fervid in praise of Herman Melville. This was the more remarkable as Melville, as a writer, was a man of rushing action and actual experiences of the world over, the very antithesis of Miss Meynell's quiet, cloistered, sensitive writing, akin to Jane Austen, not without humor, but without Jane's constant play of satire and kindly rippling mirth. Well, it was my duty and pleasure to discover something about this newly famous American author, who was born in New York City in 1819, of mixed Dutch and English stock. He went to sea as cabin boy; returning to America he became usher in a school; then to sea again in a whaling vessel. Not liking the conditions he "jumped ship" with a companion, and lived for a time in the vale of Typee in the Marquesan group of islands. Escaping from what was really captivity, after many other adventures, he left the sea and lived on shore in New York, and also near Pittsfield, writing the amazing books that now, after long neglect, are agitating literary circles.

I believe some of them are still unknown, even unpublished. Here is a list that has been compiled by John Billson, "perhaps the only man in England possessing the whole of his printed works": "Moby Dick," "Typee," "Mardi," "Omoo," "Redburn," "White Jacket," "Israel Potter," (sometimes published as "The Refugee," "The Confidence Man," "Pierre," "Piazza Tales," "And in poetry," "Clarel," "Battle Pieces," and "John Marr."

During the last week I have read for the first time two of his books, "Moby-Dick" or "The Whale," being his adventures on an American whaling boat sailing from Nantucket, and "Typee" being his adventures in the vale of Typee in the Marquesan Islands. It is almost impossible to describe the rush, gusto, insight and eloquence of these two astonishing books. Melville takes the bit of prose between his teeth and rushes away with it, at such a pace that the reader finds it difficult to keep up with him. His eloquence is extraordinary; he seems to have no desire but rapturously to express himself, and to scatter his knowledge of everything that pertains to the subjects engrossing him. These are hardly works of fiction; they are descriptions of his own wonderful adventures in the wonderful parts of the world that he visited; of the strange types he met, from a Quaker whaling captain, to a savage, who knows no tongue but his own. The many characters are touched in with insight and characterization, and with a prolixity that both charms and fatigues the reader. His characters are not the clear-cut individuals that we meet in the pages of our great novelists; they sprawl; they come and go; they are quite credible but I always know that I am seeing them, not objectively, but through Melville's quick, deep and unfeeling eyes.

These books have little in them of the "construction" that we have learned from the French in the art of writing. He interrupts his narrative with pages and pages of disquisition on some subject that cuts into the story, or suddenly presents itself to him. Apparently he forgets nothing that he has read, or seen, or heard. After reading "Moby Dick" which is the name of a gigantic white Leviathan who roams the waters and remains unconquered, we know the entire history of the whale. It is astonishing. Here is a passage taken almost at random:

"To a landsman, no whale, nor any sign of a herring, would have been visible at that moment; nothing but a troubled bit of greenish white water, and this scattered puffs of vapor hovering over it, and sufficingly blowing off to leeward, like the confused scud from white rolling billows. The air around suddenly tingled and vibrated, as it were, like the air over intensely heated plates of iron. Beneath this atmospheric waving and curling, and partially beneath a thin layer of water also, the whales were swimming."

In "Typee," he interpolates a disquisition on the bread fruit tree which sustains the islanders. This description extracted from the narrative, would make an important article in any magazine of today. Here is a

passage from "Typee" that seems to recall legends of the Golden Age: "With the one solitary exception of striking a light, I scarcely saw any piece of work performed there which caused the sweat to stand upon a single brow. As for digging and delving for a livelihood, the thing is altogether unknown. Nature had planted the bread fruit and the bananas, and in her own good time she brings them to maturity, when the idle savage stretches forth his hand, and satisfies his appetite."

I shall certainly read his other books. On this subject a correspondent, a stranger, who writes to me enthusiastically about "Moby Dick," adds, "I am told that some of his latest books are almost unreadable, but I have often wondered whether the thoughts contained in them were too advanced for the day in which they were written, whether they would, in consequence, be better appreciated today."

It seems that during his lifetime, there were some who approached Melville's genius. One of them was Nathaniel Hawthorne, and another was James Thomson, the English poet, and in more modern times, R. L. Stevenson and C. W. Stoddard. Writing to Hawthorne, Herman Melville said, "I have come to regard this matter of fame as the most transparent of all vanities. I read Solomon more and more, and every time see deeper, and deeper, and unspeakable meanings in him. I did not think of a fame a year ago, as I do now. My development has been all within a few years past."

Fame has certainly come to him now. "Moby-Dick" was first published in New York in 1851. In England it was first issued as "The Whale," in a three-volume expurgated edition in 1871. In "The World's Classics," it was first published in 1920. It is this "World's Classics" edition that we have all been reading. On the cover is this extract from the Athenaeum, "One of the world's great books."

It was in the Athenaeum that Augustine Birrell expressed his great admiration for the author of "Moby Dick." He tells us that he owed his first introduction to Melville to "that exquisite judge of a good book, Sir Alfred Lyall, who was shocked at my ignorance, and most emphatically urged me to read 'Omoo' and 'Typee'; but as luck would have it he did not specially dwell upon 'Moby Dick.'"

The London Nation has devoted pages this year to Herman Melville. One of the most interesting episodes there recorded was the publication of a series of letters written between 1834 and 1838 from Melville, who was then living at East Twenty-Sixth Street, New York, to James Billson. The reason of these letters is thus explained by Mr. Billson, "Finding much difficulty in discovering the titles of his works, I adopted the simple course of writing direct to the author, and with the help he gave me I was ultimately able to own nearly all his published works." There was also an interesting brief biography of Herman Melville by Frank Jewett Mather Jr. in the *Review of New York* for August 9, 1919.

It is good news that an important life of Herman Melville is about to be published. The author is Prof. R. M. Wever, of the Department of English at Columbia University. The author has had access to a considerable body of biographical material—letters, journals, legal documents and unpublished manuscripts—including a sea novel finished in 1891.

Q. R.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

North Dakota Vote Close

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Two points should be noted in regard to the recall election in North Dakota:

1. Nestos, who has been chosen to replace Governor Frazier, had promised to carry out the program of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, if elected. His election shows that North Dakota wished to give up the program, but to change the officials who should carry it out.

Personally, I believe the program will be given up, because I think Nestos' professions were camouflage; but the people who voted for him presumably believed in his sincerity.

2. The recall election came at a time when the farmers were dead broke and could not finance a campaign, while the opposition had plenty of money, contributed by the big interests outside the State. Yet the election was so close (according to yesterday's figures) that a change of a little over 3000 votes in a total of more than 210,000 would have given the Nonpartisan League the victory.

(Signed) ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 2, 1921.

Art Sale in Holland

The sale of the collection of Baron Lipshart-Ratsch of Dorpat on October 11 and 12 at Mak's in Amsterdam attracted some attention, and notwithstanding unfavorable business circumstances some tolerably good prices were reached. The Tintoretto portrait of Count Balbi was sold for 8000 guilders to a Hague millionaire, Mrs. Kröller; the admirable portrait of Achille Briel by Barth van der Helst and the portrait of Jan Steen (or one of his sons) by himself were taken for 6000 and 2500 guilders, respectively, by an Amsterdam collector whose name was not given. The landscape by Salomon van Ruysdaal was bought for 6500 guilders privately for Denmark and so was the "Bureau Ministre," in Bouille style. The Raeburn fetched only 1500 guilders.

CHINOOK JARGON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Klahowa?"
"Oh, skookum, skookum!"
"Mika kumtux Boston wawa?"
"Nawitka, mamook miika heehce!"
"Good morning, how are you?"
"Oh, fine, fine!"
"Do you speak English?"
"Yes, indeed, in a way to make you laugh!"

There perhaps has not been in civilized ages a language so simple as the great Chinook jargon of the Pacific coast, a specimen conversation of which, with the translation, is given in the preceding lines. It is a "made" language, composed of words from various Indian dialects, from the French, the English, and, in the earliest days, of Russian. There are many men to this day, in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, who can rattle off this curious trade tongue from familiarity with it 30 years ago. And there is an organization which has a ritual in the jargon.

"The origin of the jargon, a conventional language similar to the lingua franca of the Mediterranean, the Negro-Dutch-English of Surinam, the pidgin English of China, and several other mixed tongues," says George Gibbs in "A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon."

"Dates back to the fur droppers of the last century. Those mariners whose enterprise in the 15 years preceding 1800, explored the intricacies of the northwest coast of America, picked up at their general rendezvous, Nootka Sound, various native words useful in barter, and thence transplanted them, with additions from the English, to the shores of Oregon. . . . On the arrival of Lewis and Clarke at the mouth of the Columbia in 1806, the new language, from the sentences given by them, had evidently attained some form. . . . Thus the gutters of the Indians were softened or dropped; and the f and r of the English and French, to them (the Indians) unpronounceable, were modified to p and l. Grammatical forms were reduced to their simplest expression, and variations in mood and tense conveyed only by adverbs or by the context. The language . . . was even used between Americans and Canadians."

A few years ago George C. Shaw, proprietor of an old book store in Bellingham, Washington, compiled a little volume called "The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It," which was a summing up, so to speak, of many other books on the curious linguistic body, and of much first-hand research.

In 1863, the Smithsonian Institution published a volume in which it was stated that there were nearly 500 words. In this list there was shown to be 94 French and 67 English words. In 1894 the number was 153, while in 1904 there were 570 English words.

Shaw's pronouncing vocabulary has 275 words. This is large, he said, a vocabulary of 43 to 60 words being the most common as to extent, and quite sufficient for almost any conversation that traders and Indians might have. Shaw has been taken for the final authority in many quarters, and his book has been adopted as the historical record of the curious tongue.

"In Chinook," says one writer, Buchanan, "the verb is absolutely inflexible. It never changes its form for mood, tense or anything else. These are always indicated by the agglutination of a word indicating the mood, tense, etc."

This is illustrated by the word hiya, meaning a great many. The longer drawn out the last syllable is the more there is indicated. If it is drawn out for the full breath an endless number is spoken of. Or take the word meaning distant, slah. If it is drawn out for a second or two, a few miles, or rods, or a short way that is long under the circumstances, is meant. All depends on the circumstances. But ordinarily to draw the word out for a full, long breath, until the speaker simply "abbed" himself out of breath, meant a distance beyond comprehension. Does that sound curious? But what English-speaking mother has not said to her small son, "When you become a gr-e-e-e-e-at big man!"

"A Chinook word," continues Buchanan, "is elastic and expresses a broad and general idea rather than one altogether specific. . . . Specific ideas must be expressed by qualifiers or modifiers added to the word, as will be rapidly seen in practice."

The fact, of course, that a word had so many meanings, and could be changed by such a wide range of inflection, and because it depended so much upon the immediate surroundings, what had gone before, the speaker, and the like of that, accounted for the small vocabularies needed. For example, the word cultus means "no good," but used in "Cultus kopa nika," the expression is "I don't care."

The famous word "Siwash" is a Chinook word meaning simply Indian. A friend, person, citizen, tribesman, etc., was tillikum, a word in wide use today in the northwest among present day citizens, as also is the word "skookum," meaning fine, big, important, dauntless, audacious, robust, etc.

A few other words: Chih chih, stars; lip lip, to loil, soup, etc.; cry, cly; snow, cole snass; sport, laugh, hee-hee; smell, humm; rope, lope; fall, skookum house; horse, kuitan; him, yakas; himself, yaka self. Mamook meant to make, to do, to work, labor, exertion, exercise, action, deed, enact, appoint, accomplish, make, manage, practice, resolve, etc. Of it Bella, an earlier authority on the jargon, said: "The most useful of all Chinook words, as it is pre-fected to many nouns, verbs and adjectives and makes them active verbs; hence, more than any other word it is the sign of the active voice." An-

other writer called it the word most used on Puget Sound. Example of its use: "Mamook lip lip," to make a boil; "Mamook haul," to haul a sub-stract, pull, pull off, pick (as apples), dig (as potatoes).

WHEN BUYING A BOTTLE OF INK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The town of Portbec is built on a tidal river and the principal shops are on the quay. You are not surprised, therefore, if you find that the chief emporium of the town is mainly devoted to the sale of such things as are necessary to the mariner. "Tom Murphy's," as it is generally called, displays coils of rope, tar, and tins of ship's biscuits, while crockery and blankets are inextricably involved on the upper shelves.

But no matter what you want, provided it is anyway reasonable (though your ideas of a reasonable demand may not always coincide with his) Tom or one of his myrmidons will produce it for you in an incredibly short space of time from what seems to you chaotic disorder.

"A bottle of ink, ma'am? Certainly, ma'am. Here, Eileen," this is a curly-headed girl who is regarding you with steadfast gaze from a dark corner. "Do you remember now where we put that last consignment of ink that Dick Power loaded on us? What's that you say? The square box that red-haired boy of Mrs. Toole's brought? Not at all. Share that was seed potatoes that his uncle was after sendin' me. Oh no, now, I declare to goodness you're right. Well, give me a hand with this table now; we'll give it a shove. Ah, be mindin' the geraniums now or you'll have them broke on me."

In a very few moments he had produced the square box, the cobwebby sides of which proclaim the scanty demand there is among the inhabi-



The chief emporium of the town

tants of Portbec for ink. And the twopenny bottle is produced with a flourish.

"There it is for you now, ma'am, and a nice bottle I never see. That picture now on the side of it; shure it might be yourself, ma'am, and you be writin' at a table. Well, I never see a better picture. Look at the deeshy little lamp on the table now. Isn't it the very motto of them little lamps I got in last week, Eileen? Just go to the head of the shop now, Eileen, and show the lady—Oh no trouble at all, ma'am. Shure I know you don't want it. Isn't it the grandest of lamps you do have up at the house? But just if one of them savin' ma'am, would be wantin' a little lamp. Or there might be an odd corner it could be hangin' in. That's them, Eileen. Mind yourself, now. 'Tis only last week, ma'am, and I getting down from haulin' bars of soap when a side of bacon fell right on top o'me. An' that reminds me! I have the best side of bacon. Look now, Pat, while Eileen is stravin' there! I do not know what's delayin' her about the lamp at all. Oh, is it dustin' them, y'are? Yerrah, what harm in a bit of dust? Pat, do you go up that other ladder and hand me down that bit of Lim—No, not that; herself does not like that bit at all at all."

Well, the end of the story is that having set out to buy a twopenny bottle of ink, I arrived home with the bottle plus a brass lamp ("which flies back if you knock it over the quarest way you ever saw; shure it's worth the money even if you never lighted it at all for the fun it would be givin' Master Dermot on a wet day, he to be givin' it a skelf and it to be landin' back again"); a picture book for Miss Edie, the "craythur"; a fine large side of bacon, plus cabbage to go with it ("for what is bacon without cabbage? Shure it would be like a house without a staircase in it or a rainy day without an umbrella. You would be feelin' the want of it all the time"); and a large iron instrument whose use I have quite forgotten but which, it appears, would render some task a delight to us; and a box of assorted nails, of which I have plenty, on order!

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, SMITHFIELD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The boy was eager to solve a problem. Why had he been to Normandy for a week and never seen a Norman church? To say there were no Norman churches in Rouen and Caudebec was a poor sort of answer, even if they had all been rebuilt; there ought to have been one, and there was an end of it. Really, when one came to think it over, it did seem rather odd; but London, happily, could meet the need, and St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, was the goal of our next excursion.

There are many ways to go to St. Bartholomew's, but only one right one—Giltspur Street, running north from Holborn, because a small gilt figure of a boy on the corner house of Cook Lane marks Pye Corner, the appropriate spot at which the Fire of London, starting far off in Pudding Lane, was kind enough to stop. Then too, at the southeast corner of the Central Meat Market, is St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to which Dick Whittington left a large part of his fortune; and the fact is a great deal more interesting to the boy than anything else about the place. Some pass on, coming finally to the small half-timbered house above the gateway which forms the entrance to St. Bartholomew's, and which a few years ago was the dullest of stucco-fronted buildings. A bomb fell in the neighborhood in 1915 and the roof was damaged; repairs were started, and lo, the present delightful facade was revealed, striking a note of romance at the very entrance of the church concealed behind it. And what a church it is! Outside one sees a great flint building with a square brick tower of the seventeenth century and perpendicular windows; but inside, what glories show! Those great arches on the heavy round pillars, how splendid they are! As at Boxgrove, Sussex, and Carlisle Cathedral, the present church is the old monastic choir, with a Norman triforium and perpendicular clerestory.

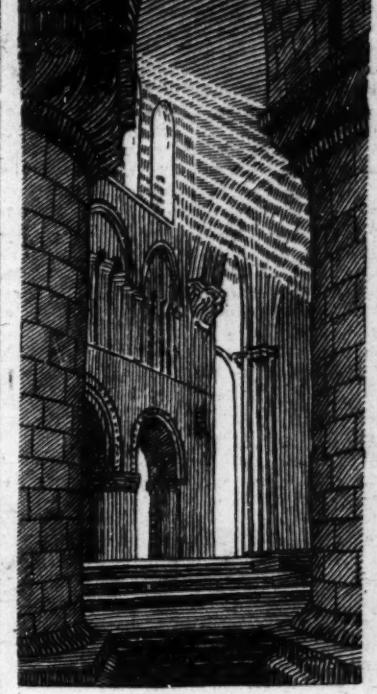
"How wonderful it is! It seems so solem," says the boy, remembering the height and lightness of the Normandy (not Norman) churches he has seen. "Can't we go up?" And up we go, but the little staircase leading from the south transept to the triforium, and so round the church to Prior Bolton's Window, a glorious oriel once the window of his pew and communicating with the prior's house outside. The verger points out the prior's rebus, a bolt in a tun, more recognizably a cross-bow's arrow set upright in a barrel.

When the view from the triforium has been tried at every opening, we descend in search of monuments, and come on that of Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, judge of Mary Queen of Scots, a splendid abaster structure with a statue of Sir Walter looking stately, more so indeed than Prior Rahere, the twelfth century founder of the church and hospital, whose effigy, whose coloring is wonderfully rich and well-preserved, not to say gaudy. Rahere, one may say in passing, was a courtier of Henry I, and the church, dating from 1123, is the oldest in London except for the chapel in the Tower.

The verger tells us how the Lady Chapel was used as a printing office and that Franklin worked there; but that it had descended to the base uses of a fringe factory within the last fifty years, and points out the site of the blacksmith's forge long occupying

the north transept. Finding interest on the boy's face, he proceeds to talk of his own memories; how the noise used to disturb them at service; how the rector determined to rescue the church; and how from 1886 onward the work of recovery and restoration proceeded till the present great confusion was reached, and the last of the bays of the Norman cloister was saved from profanation.

Then he mentions registers, and Hogarth's name—not to the boy. But he soon finds his mistake; the boy has not lived among eighteenth cen-



Great arches on heavy round pillars

tury books and pictures for nothing, and expresses his interest in looks, if not in words, until he finds out that the foot was used for Hogarth's christening in 1697.

The verger, by this time, is interested enough to volunteer the statement that the artist was born just round the corner, in the close, and that Franklin lived almost next door while working at the printing office in the Lady Chapel, but the boy only knows Benjamin Franklin on stamps and says so with the directness of youth. He shakes hands cordially, however, when it is time to go, and makes ready for a printing house more congenial, that in St. John's Gate, the only one of London's city gates left standing, and now again the headquarters of the modern Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. But relics of the order from Malta and from Rhodes, a stately Elizabethan mantelpiece, even the library with its fine ceiling, are dismissed impatiently.

"Where did Dr. Johnson hide behind the screen?" And alas, the question as to the exact site of that screen cannot be answered, though it is some consolation to see where the Gentleman's Magazine was edited by the worshipful Edward Cave and his staff, including Johnson. Even better is the council chamber over the archway, where Garrick gave his first performance to an audience of friends and printers' men out of Cave's office; and we depart satisfied except about that screen.

AUSTRALIANS IN WONDERLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Five hours of beating rain which had made the windshield a blur and drawn car curtains across the world and then we ran again beneath clear sky in an hour of glowing sunset. The New Hampshire woods were all around us, in their rich autumn coloring. Fragrant scent of wet leaf and tree and freshness of washed earth filled the air, and the car wheels were muffled by a carpet of leaves. Forgotten now were the giant Australian gums, clean from their dropped bark, impressive, lonely, indescribably one's own.

A wonderful forest moved by, rose-pink and fiery red, clear yellow and crimson, with belts of evergreens like emerald bands on the skirt of a carnival costume. A gorgeous Persian shawl, transparent, had been thrown over us and soft lamplight was streaming through. It was all of the East, not of the West, kindred to the glow on Timur Harbor, the Chinese street lit with gay lanterns and running red from the rain on 10,000,000 shattered crackers, the soft sunlight on the old windows of Manila cathedral.

Searching in Australian fields for some parallel, one thought of a bush fire in Gippsland, with the scrub blazing along the road, and the flames leaping into the trees and mantling them in red, while here and there a solitary trunk became a sudden torch; and always the molten embers formed a bed of changing hues. But the roar and the rush and the fall and the wildness were lacking. That riot of flame coloring was indeed the touch of fire, but its softness suggested the conservatory, not the bush.

The breeze swept through and a thousand banners waved their welcome, while everywhere the fallen leaves leaped up and whirled till the rustle was like the skirts of unseen maidens dancing.

Through a break in the woods, in the sharp clearness which follows rain, we saw a distant patch of woods, so bizarre, so startling, so daring in their color contrasts, that the artist who caught them on canvas would exhibit to a world of unbelief. Surely nature, having finished her color work for the year, had swept her palette clean with a sweep of the fingers and had then rumpled the stained tips through trees and shrubs.

Overhead the trees met, actors on a mighty stage, with incandescent foliage as glorious footlights. Turning on radiance, our wheels moved slowly. Fain would we have put on sandals and walked noiselessly into the soft, precious light beside the burning bush for the voice of revelation.

The sunset had been long a prisoner, held in those scented woods until all else had grown dark, and blending so perfectly with her captors that vision could not separate. But soon the last rays melted through the tree fingers and we were glad when the car touched the open road and the speedometer swung sharply forward.

But that night there came to us a promise that the scene we had left would always be with us, warm, rain-sweet and fresh, sunset and rich hues mixing. A pale green moon bow, the first we had ever seen, touched the mountains and the woods in a mighty crescent, then faded. . . .

All next day we wound among the mountains in rain and snow, the windshield crusted and the car curtains pushing back the white flakes which almost hid the vast shoulders of the heights. Yet we were strangely content!



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BONUS EFFORTS IN
SENATE UNAVAILING

Rejection of Amendments Brings
to End in This Session Plans
for Adjusted Compensation
for Former Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following defeats administered to two proposals providing for payment of adjusted compensation to former service men out of the foreign indebtedness of the United States, Republican leaders held the Senate in late session last night in an attempt to obtain a final vote on the tax revision bill.

Discussion of the proposal to pay the bonus out of the interest collected on the foreign debts of the government provoked renewed demands in the Senate for early action on the debt refunding bill, which Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Finance Committee, charged the Democrats with blocking by the use of "obstructive tactics." This charge precipitated a heated retort from David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, and Farnford M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, the leading Democrats of the Finance Committee. Senator Simmons replied that not a "single, solitary effort" had been made by Senator Penrose to get consideration of the refunding bill and denounced the finance chairman for his "reckless disregard of facts" in trying to place the blame upon the Democrats.

Democrats Ready for Bill

Other Democrats joined with Mr. Walsh in declaring that they were ready at any time to consider the refunding measure, and urged Mr. Penrose to report it from committee.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, precipitated a lively debate when he warned that the status of the \$11,000,000 foreign indebtedness of the United States "is so uncertain that no one can tell when we will even get the interest on it."

Senator Lodge was speaking against the amendment of Senator Walsh and Senator Simmons to pay the soldiers' bonus out of the interest collected on the debt. His attack on the amendment was largely responsible for its rejection by a vote of 42 to 29. Following this rejection, the Senate proceeded to debate the amendment of Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, providing for the payment of adjusted compensation out of \$2,000,000,000 of the bonds of foreign governments. This was rejected after a shorter but no less spirited debate by a vote of 44 to 25. Rejection of these two amendments brought to an end, during this session at least, the efforts of senators to force the Administration to saddle a bonus proposition upon the country, leaving it to be threshed out during the next session.

Credits Not Collectable

Senator Lodge did not mince words in referring to the "uncertainty" of the foreign debt situation. "We cannot collect these great foreign credits by force, and nobody wants to go to war over them," he said. "To undertake to pay the soldiers' bonus from them is to wrap the entire question of compensation in an atmosphere of uncertainty. Whenever payment of the soldiers' bonus is made, and it undoubtedly will be made, we shall certainly want to give our former soldiers real money. They themselves want to get real money and not have to depend upon an indefinite note in hand on credits we hope to collect, but which we can only hope to collect at some future date."

Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, demanded the recall of the British Ambassador to the United States and the return of the American Ambassador at London, if possible, to compel the payment of the British indebtedness to this country. He charged that Great Britain is "squandering American money in developing commercial enterprises to the detriment of American trade."

In declaring that he could see no reason why the United States should not be able to collect \$200,000,000 a year on the foreign indebtedness, to help pay the bonus, Senator Simmons said that "we would only be using money to pay our soldiers that we advanced to our allies to help them pay their war expenses and fight their battles."

Must Wait Payment

"I want to put the Senator from North Carolina back on terra firma," interrupted Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota. "Most of these foreign loans were made after the armistice and some of them to gov-

ernments which did not exist during the war itself.

"The only thing we can do is to wait patiently until our foreign debtors are able to pay, to convert their indebtedness to us into long-term bonds. The Senator from Massachusetts has well said we cannot use force to compel them to pay," declared Senator Nelson.

Senator Nelson made a vigorous attack on the proposal to pay the soldiers any bonus whatsoever, claiming that the veterans of the Civil War, in which he fought, had not asked for a bonus as a reward for patriotic service.

Both Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, charged that the Republican Party is seeking to pay the soldiers' bonus with a sales tax. "Everybody realizes that big business, which blocked the soldiers' bonus bill and sent it back to the Senate Finance Committee to be buried there, is behind the sales tax movement," declared Senator Walsh. He declared that the sales tax was only another way of getting the bonus payment out of the pockets of the soldiers themselves.

Criticism of President Harding for his attitude on the bonus question was made by Senator La Follette. He declared that the President does not recognize any payment of a just and readjusted compensation. "It is perfectly plain that the President does not consider that this government owes anything to the soldiers," said Senator La Follette. "He has taken the attitude that if we do anything for them, we do it as a gratuity."

RIGHT TO INCREASE
FARES CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Figures to show that a majority of 587 cities in the United States pay an 8-cent street car fare were presented to the Illinois Commerce Commission by the Chicago surface lines in their fight to maintain the 8-cent fare. Attorneys for the city which is demanding a 5-cent fare according to its contract with the lines in 1907, declare that the figures "show a majority for our side."

An aggregate population of 39,125,584 was covered by the cities tabulated, it was stated by J. V. Sullivan, assistant to the president of the car company. His list showed the following:

That 225 cities, with an aggregate population of 16,889,886, including Chicago, have a fare of 8 cents or more—the maximum being 10 cents.

That 196 cities, whose population totals 9,394,661, have a fare of 7 cents; that 124 cities, whose population totals 6,480,171, pay a fare of 6 cents.

That only 40 cities, with a total population of 7,290,180, pay a fare of 5 cents—this group including New York City. In regard to New York, it was pointed out that 340 free transfer points have been abolished, and that a 2-cent transfer charge was made at 282 points.

POWERFUL WIRELESS
STATION IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A message of greeting from President Harding in Washington to 28 countries as far away as Japan and Australia was flashed on Saturday from the new wireless telegraphic sending station of the Radio Corporation of America at Rocky Point, Long Island, said to be the most powerful station of its kind in the world.

It is said that when the station, now one-twelfth complete, is finished it will be able to send messages through all obstacles except thunderstorms, and will eventually be able to send around the world in less than a second.

"To be able to transmit a message by radio in expectation that it may reach every radio station in the world," said the Harding message, "is so marvelous a scientific and technical achievement as to justify special recognition today. It affords peculiar gratification that such a message, from the Chief Executive of the United States of America may be received in every land, by peoples with whom our nation is at peace and amity. That this happy situation may ever continue and that the peace which blesses our own land may presently become the fortune of all lands and people, is the earnest hope of the American people."

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PLAN TO ADAPT
PRISON METHODS

System Which Has Been Proved
Practical in New Jersey Is
Said to Offer Solution for
Placement Problem in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New Jersey's system of job analysis in the state prison and other correctional institutions is described by Burdett G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, in emphasizing the importance of approval at today's election of the \$14,000,000 bond issue to make possible continuance of the system of fitting prisoners in industrial occupations.

"We have assumed, said Mr. Lewis, that if we can take the average unskilled, under-developed, disillusioned and skeptical prisoners and lead them to become careful and enthusiastic workmen, then it would be easy to do the same thing and better with free workmen. Our success thus far leads us to believe that in job analysis, in training and in placement, we are on the right track."

"We have emphasized, on the work side, three distinct phases, namely, vocational and trade training, industrial work, and discipline. These distinctions are not made for effect or for theoretical purposes, but are essential for the successful placement of the individual prisoner. Industrial management may not now make these distinctions, but I think it will, for it seems proper to demand or expect a greater share of general social responsibility from our workshops and industries than society now commonly receives. Suitable working conditions are absolutely necessary for the social success of men, and every industry should feel a certain moral obligation for securing the successful adaptation of its employees."

"For prison purposes we combine vocational and trade training under one head, meaning by this that occupational placement is made principally for purposes of training. The work may be entirely manual, or entirely academic, or both, depending upon the type of placement to be secured."

"The disciplinary value of occupational assignment comes from the training which it gives a man in persistent, careful and responsible work. There is a certain moral side to every man's work. To impart this trustworthiness is a definite duty, in any form of industrial training. It is unfortunate that our commercial shops and industries do not more positively encourage the development of industrial morality. It is the absence of this moral responsibility which predisposes a man toward antisocial conduct. From small beginnings many men start on the steep decline toward actual criminal offenses. In all prison work there is a heavy responsibility for giving definite training, both direct and indirect, in these industrial virtues. Unless a man gets from his occupational assignments the definite respect and desire for conscientious labor, his industrial training cannot be said to be complete."

"In order to keep men adjusted, and in order to carry out the training aspect of occupational assignments in the prison, it is necessary to modify training methods from time to time. "If the bond bill is approved, the increased operating expenses of all the institutions will be paid from the receipts from these industries, from the receipts for the care of patients, and from the surplus amount hitherto spent in building piecemeal additions to existing institutions. It will not be necessary to increase the tax rate or to change the form of taxation. This is a measure particularly timely when there are so many thousands of men out of employment and when building prices on state work are so low, and at a time when there is a great deal of unrest in industry, the settlement of which can be furthered by the advancement of the kind of work we are doing."

PETROLEUM PLANT STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—Construction of the plant of the American Petroleum Corporation, a new industry for

the mainland shore of San Francisco Bay, has been commenced on the lands of the Parr Terminal Company, where a two-acre site was obtained on lease. The plant will be ready for operation by February 1, 1922.

TEN-YEAR POWER
PROGRAM AFOOT

California Maps Out Extensive
Plans to Develop Electric
Energy From Streams to Keep
Pace With Growth of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Power companies of California are now in the midst of an era of construction, and water-power control, direction and transmission are calculated within 10 years to add 1,500,000 horsepower to the available electric energy in the State. The program outlined for the decade beginning with January 1, 1920, takes into account the probable growth of the State within that time, and the daily increasing demand for convenient electric power for homes, farms and industrial plants. The companies, while not in any way combined, have agreed to spend \$600,000,000 on water-power development and conversion to electrical power, in the 10 years.

In the advancement of this program since the first of last year, 300,000 horsepower has been added to the constant, available electrical energy of California, and plants with an aggregate capacity of 250,000 horsepower more are now under construction, the larger part of them nearing completion, and all scheduled to be completed within the next 10 months. The present year has seen considerably more than its quota of a tenth of the outlined program actually fulfilled.

Among the important power projects which have been completed within the last 12 months are the Kerckhoff plant of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, which added 45,000 horsepower to the service for the San Joaquin Valley, and the natural gas-burning plant of the same company, near McKittrick, with a capacity of 20,000 horsepower. In southern California, the Southern California Edison Company has added three important new units. The Great Western Power Company completed its Caribou plant early this year, increasing the capacity of the company's system by 59,000 horsepower.

The Southern Sierras Power Company reports a 25,750 horsepower plant under way, with some of its units near completion, and all to be in operation early in 1922. The Snow Mountain Water and Power Company soon will be producing 3350 horsepower from its Scott Dam plant, and the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles are developing large power sources as well.

The Anaconda Mining Company of Great Falls, Montana, is now manufacturing 97,000 miles of copper wire, to be woven into 10,000,000 pounds of rope-like cable of special design, made up of seven strands of seven wires each of medium, hard-drawn copper wire. The cable will be the largest ever used on a high voltage transmission line, this being the line which is to carry the tremendous pressure of 220,000 volts from the new Pitt River power plants to San Francisco. The plant from which the cable will bring this power is in the heart of the Cascade Mountains, 70 miles east of Redding, California. The water from the Pitt River is carried through a tunnel 10,040 feet—nearly two miles—in length. It furnishes a 454-foot head, when it drops into two vertical turbines.

Should the bill—authorizing the State to take over all existing and prospective hydroelectric power plants, absorb all hydroelectric power projects, and assume control of the distribution of all natural waters of the State for domestic, power and irrigation uses—pass the California state Legislature when it is presented at the next session, the State will find already prepared a waterpower plant system which it could not duplicate in the next 20 years, with all preparations made, locations selected, and material ordered, for a 10-year campaign of construction which will keep pace with the growth of the State.

RETURN ASKED OF
DUAL RATE SYSTEM

Organized Agricultural Interests
of United States Say the
Commerce Commission Has
Usurped Powers of the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The organized agricultural interests of the country, in so far as they are represented by the American Farm Bureau Foundation, have declared for the return of state regulatory powers over the railroads as they existed before the war and for the abrogation of the guaranty clause in the transportation act.

Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the federation, yesterday told the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that the organization decried "the present effort of the railroads to eliminate the state regulations of our common carriers." The encroachment of federal authority through the Interstate Commerce Commission, even on the powers of the states, has in some instances practically nullified all jurisdiction by the state commissions. The dual system of government of the roads is in danger of being completely destroyed. The doctrine established by the United States Supreme Court that, in case no federal rate tribunal could not be overthrown, rates established by state authority, has been ignored. These charges were enumerated by Mr. Thorne in the course of his testimony before the committee, in which he urged the restoration of the full powers of the state commissions as they existed before the passage of the transportation act.

"The issue is basic, fundamental and far-reaching," declared Mr. Thorne. "We earnestly petition you to eliminate from the transportation act all changes which have been made affecting the relative powers of the state and federal tribunals, and to restore the conditions as they existed before the war. If you will do this, the rules will be well established governing state regulation and federal regulation of our common carriers as fixed by a series of well-considered opinions of the court of last resort."

He also voiced the objection of organized agriculture to the guarantee clause in the transportation act, by which the carriers are assured a certain return on their investment. The existence of this clause, he asserted, is a retarding influence on the readjustment of railroad rates in prices which have been effected in practically all other lines of industry.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, he said, believes that any statutory enactment which attempts, by fiat of government, to authorize or require changes in any industry of such a character as to yield a definite rate of return above all operating expenses and taxes, is fundamentally uneconomic and unsound.

Mr. Thorne took the ground that the railroads, like every other industry, should be permitted, during prosperous times, to levy such charges upon the public as will enable them to lay up a surplus to tide them over a crisis or an emergency in business.

"That is precisely what the Interstate Commerce Commission has attempted to do during the last 30 years of railroad regulation," he asserted.

The last official reports of the commission, compiled from the sworn reports of the railroads themselves, show that American railroads have a

total accumulated surplus of more than \$1,800,000,000. And further, that they added to their surplus last year alone, above all operating expenses and above all taxes, and all interest and dividends that were declared, the sum of \$129,000,000. During the 30 years of federal and state regulation of the common carriers, there was a steady, constant improvement in their physical and financial conditions, it was shown.

INJUNCTION DENIED
IN TRADING CASE

Judge Landis, in Chicago, Re-
fuses Writ in the Test Suit
Brought by Brokers—Appeal
Is Taken to Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An appeal to the United States Supreme Court was taken yesterday when a suit to test the constitutionality of the grain exchange regulation law was dismissed by Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court for want of equity and jurisdiction.

Eight brokers, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, sought an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the future trading act by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. They were led by John Hill Jr., known as a "reformer" on the board, who for many years fought to have trading in "puts and calls" abolished.

Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Board of Trade, three other officials and 15 members of the board of directors, appeared in opposition to the suit of the brokers. They declared the bill is "without equity on its face, and does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action in a court of equity."

By this suit the brokers hoped to prevent the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new farmers' national cooperative grain sales agency, from getting a membership on the board, and to avert the payment of a tax of 20 cents a bushel on contracts for future delivery. This tax is prohibitive, they pointed out, while the grain growers are to be exempt from the tax to the extent of their delivery of actual grain.

Three reasons for dismissal were given by C. F. Cline, United States District Attorney. They were as follows: That the bill seeks to restrain assessment and collection of a tax contrary to revised United States statutes; that it seeks to restrain the enforcement of a criminal statute without showing that the complainants will suffer irreparable injury by its enforcement; and that it seeks to enjoin the enforcement of a valid act of Congress.

Secretary Wallace declared that the court was without jurisdiction because he, the defendant, is not a resident of the northern district of Illinois.

Fourteen reasons in Judge Landis' decision were alleged as a basis for the appeal to the Supreme Court. Among them were the statements that the court was in error for not decreeing the act void in toto as violating the Constitution in so far as it attempts to impose a tax on future trading contracts, attempts to deprive complainants of property without due process of law, and attempts to regulate commerce not interstate in character; that the taxes imposed are not a legitimate exercise of congressional power, but "a mere subterfuge adopted for the purpose of regulating intrastate commerce; that the act authorizes unreasonable searches by the Secretary of Agriculture respecting books and papers of members of the exchange, and that it is class legislation."

HEALTH EDUCATION
FAILS IN PURPOSE

Lecture Campaigns Do Not Bring
Favorable Results Because
of Wrong Methods Accentuating
Thoughts of Disease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The so-called "education" of the public in health matters consists largely in teaching people to think of sickness, disease, and death, instead of health and life, it is charged by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau. An illustration of this is pointed out by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the bureau, who says that physicians in charge of health departments, local, state, and national, are constantly seeking larger and larger appropriations for the so-called "education" of the public in health matters.

"An illustration of the failure of such 'education' to accomplish favorable results is offered by the increased death rate from cancer notwithstanding the intensive campaigns carried on against this disease during the past eight years by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and similar alarming teachings, though not in as crystallized form, for many years previous to the organization of that society," says Mr. Anderson. So-called "public health" lectures, he says, are being given all over the country by representatives of boards of health to children and adults, describing the symptoms and alleged causes of diseases, and churches, theaters, schools, clubs, factories, and various organizations are enlisted in campaigns centering attention upon some particular disease.

Attention is called by Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley to the use of the expression, "A message of hope," regarding the purpose and result of the work of the society during the eight years of its existence. Dr. Bulkley says that those who have watched the steady rise in the mortality of the disease during those years have wondered what the society accomplished in the way of controlling the disease and what it proposed to do to effect the longed-for result.

"Statistics prove," the doctor said, "that 'in the year 1915, which directly followed the crusade of over-zealous surgeons throughout the country propagating ideas, there was a rise in cancer mortality which was actually more than double the average rise during the preceding five years,' as shown by the United States statistics; this cannot be refuted."

"The public would like the society to state what they are doing to prevent the millions of people who fear cancer from acquiring the disease."

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NEW YORK

EMPLOYER DEFINES RIGHTS OF WORKERS

English Manufacturer Declares Labor Should Be Guaranteed Against Unemployment and Allowed to Share in Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If the antagonism between Capital and Labor is to be replaced by cooperation, five obvious and minimum conditions must be met, declared B. Seebohm Rowntree, of Rowntree & Co., Ltd., York, England, before the American Academy of Political Science. Mr. Rowntree said that leaders must love those they lead, and that Labor must be assured of: "Earning sufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of comfort, reasonable hours of work, reasonable economic security during the whole working life and, after a reasonable share with the employer in determining the condition of work and an interest in the prosperity of the industry."

"Reasonable earnings," said Mr. Rowntree, "should make it possible for man to live in a decent house and to bring up a family of average size, leaving a margin for contingencies and recreation. A woman should be enabled to live in accordance with a similar standard of comfort providing for herself alone."

"It is not suggested that it is possible to increase wages at once. The important part is that employers should do everything in their power, by improving industrial processes and organization, to render industry so efficient that such wages can be paid in the near future and can rest content until this has been achieved."

Leisure for Play

"The workers should have sufficient leisure for recreation and self-expression outside the factory. If hours are too short it will be impossible to raise the wealth-production per worker to the point necessary to enable adequate wages to be paid. A working week of 48 hours has proved to be a satisfactory general standard and any deviation from it should be justified by special circumstances."

Of reasonable economic security, Mr. Rowntree said:

"Until the menace of unemployment is removed we can never hope for industrial peace. After the state, the municipalities and the employers have done everything possible to reduce the volume of unemployment, there must still remain a considerable and fluctuating amount of unemployment which is unavoidable. This can only be dealt with by a system of insurance. In order to remove the menace of this involuntary unemployment from the minds of the workers, the benefits payable must be adequate: 50 per cent of the average earnings for unemployed workers, with an addition of 10 per cent for a dependent wife and 5 per cent for each dependent child, with a maximum of 75 per cent of average earnings. This insurance may either be undertaken by the state, by industries or by individual factories or small groups of factories, or by a combination of these methods. The cost of providing benefits on the above scale universally would amount to about 3 1/2 per cent on the wages' bill and this might be shared between the state, the employers and workers."

On the subject of giving workers a voice in determining conditions, Mr. Rowntree said that experience shows that as the employer's opposition to trade unionism has been removed, so the antagonism of the unions to the employers has disappeared. It is necessary to move cautiously so that the efficiency of industry shall not be lessened. Satisfaction results are being obtained in many cases. It is essential that the workers should have a share in determining matters which are of real consequence, not just welfare matters. They should have a share in the legislative, executive and judicial affairs of factory administration.

Profit-Sharing System
"The last condition of industrial peace is that the workers shall have an interest in the prosperity of the business in which they are engaged. It is important to be clear as to what it is expected to gain from the introduction of a system of profit-sharing. It will not be an effective substitute for payment by results, nor must it ever be introduced in order to undermine trade unionism. Its purpose is to create a psychological atmosphere in the works favorable to harmony between Capital and Labor."

"Just as the policy of the balance of power between the nations makes

the world's peace a mere contingency, so the policy of federated Capital on the one hand and federated Labor on the other, each trying to become so strong that it can dictate its own terms, has resulted in an appalling instability in industry. Better methods must be devised and there never was a more favorable opportunity than the present for finding and adopting these. The only effective way of dealing with industrial unrest is to get down to its root causes and then to seek to remove them."

"The present situation calls not only for bold action but for imagination and sympathetic insight on the part of those who conduct industry, and the first step for dealing effectively with the problem of industrial unrest must be taken by employers."

VOTE TO BE FORCED ON ANTI-BEER BILL

Friends of Measure in Senate Prepared to Invoke Cloture If Necessary to Prevent Undue Delay by Means of Filibuster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the passage of the tax revision bill at hand, Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, one of the leaders

capital yesterday, but Senator Willis, one of the authors of the measure, was authorized to speak for him. In the opinion of Senator Willis, the friends of the anti-beer bill have enough votes pledged to crush quickly any further filibuster which might arise. Forty senators, he stated, have signed a round robin petition for the enforcement of cloture should the discussion "pass beyond the twilight zone of legitimate debate."

Senator Willis made it clear that cloture would not be invoked unless the "irreconcilable" foes of the anti-beer bill repeated their obstructive tactics. A two-thirds vote would be necessary to invoke cloture, but Senator Willis and others of the prohibition leaders believe they can muster the required vote if absolutely neces-

SERVICE WORK IN INDUSTRY OF VALUE

Retention of Employment and Service Departments for Employees Urged Regardless of General Business Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That employment and service work in industry is not a practice to be taken up when business conditions are good and to be discarded when depression

a careful analysis of the working organization be made; that the various service activities be evaluated as assets or as liabilities; that personal contact be strengthened; and that study be given to economic trends as they bear on wages.

Speaking from the point of view of the executive, Benjamin A. Franklin, vice-president of the Stratmore Paper Company of Mifflinsburg, Massachusetts, said that "to find the right man for the right place is just as important, no matter what the conditions are." Employment bureaus are maintained to meet regular not special needs. During the war, and in many cases before, managers had begun to realize that "each industrial group was a little community in itself into which various and sundry people cast their ambitions, their energy, their abilities, agreeing to work for the common good."

"Management," Mr. Franklin asserted, "had begun to get away from the idea that common good was purely profit to the stockholders, and having accepted the casting of their lot by the employees, they had some obligations toward these employees to render them the best possible working conditions, living wages, assistance toward the carrying out of certain desires and necessities, like education, reasonable methods of living, helping their children to realize their ambitions, which the lack of initiative, ability or income or peculiarity of situation did not readily permit employees to get for themselves."

As a consequence service departments were built up, "partly in response to this call to a new duty, and partly because it was discovered that by these methods, properly carried out, employees became more contented, more loyal, responded more readily to company plans and methods and did better work," the speaker said. "The work of dealing with employees obtains at all times and it can best be done through a successfully functioning service department."

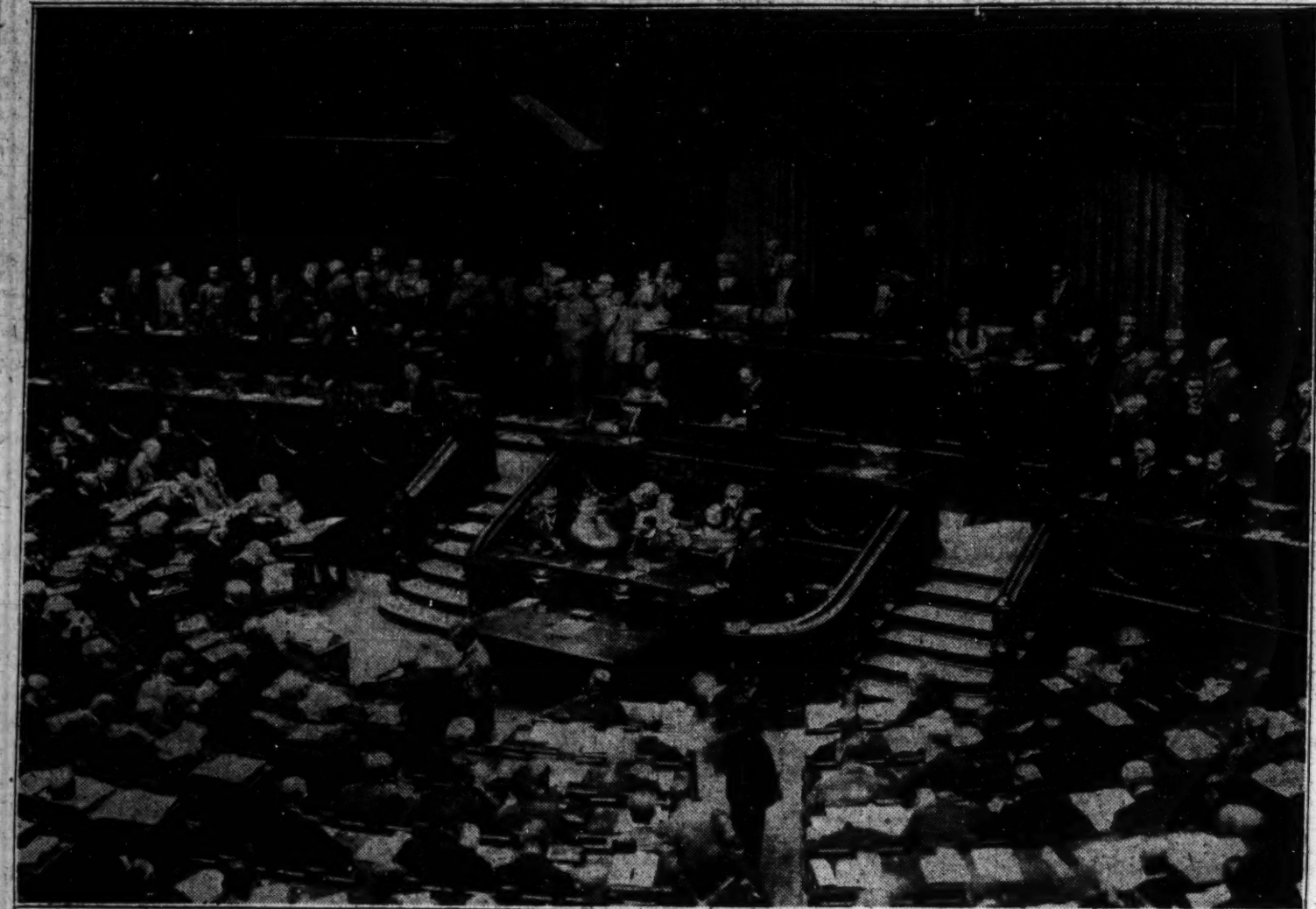
The attitude of the employee toward the service work was discussed by Harold L. Robinson, employment manager of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Massachusetts, on the basis of a poll of the workers' opinions. The vote of the workers on the value of such activities as a plant publication, thrift plan, gas bill and money order agencies, recreation park, income tax assistance and purchases was one of indorsement accompanied by suggestions. Mr. Robinson pointed out that continuance of the work in dull times evoked greater appreciation and that to abandon it would put the concern behind one which maintained the work.

"Dropping service work during these times," he said, "would give the employees reason to say: 'They just started that stuff when they felt they needed to attract employees and now that they do not need men they have dropped it. Therefore, it was not done because they really wanted to do something for us but only to make money.' Their confidence is gone."

ELMS PLANTED ON MEMORIAL AVENUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Opening of armistice week was marked here yesterday with the planting of two American elms on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial. The trees, one for the allied armies and one for the allied navies, were dedicated by Charles Lohr Pack, president of the American Forestry Association. Mrs. Harding presented her tree-planting trowel to members of the American Legion who placed the trees at the head of what will be an international avenue of memorial trees to be planted by various governments, W. C. A. work on reservations.



Reichstag ratifies Peace Treaty

German Legislature meets to ratify Treaty with the United States, which was signed in Berlin on August 25, 1921

PEACE WITH GERMANY NOT YET PROCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin News Office

BERLIN, Germany—The treaty between Germany and the United States was recently ratified by the Reichstag. The ratification followed a speech by the German President, Frederick Ebert, who spoke before a crowded house. The treaty had already been signed in Berlin by Dr. Frederick Rosen, the German Foreign Minister, and Ellis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner, on August 25.

Although the treaty was subsequently ratified by the United States Senate on October 18, the state of war between Germany and America still technically continues, between the two countries. A proclamation by President Harding is still required to officially end the state of war, but this proclamation will not be issued until the ratifications are exchanged, which may take place any day now.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT TAXABLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A seat upon the New York Stock Exchange is subject to a state tax, the Supreme Court held yesterday in deciding an appeal brought by John M. Anderson from a decision of the Ohio Supreme Court, which held a seat upon the exchange property to be within the tax laws of that State.

CITIZENS GIVE PARK SITES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The need of more parks along or near the highways being built in Oregon has brought about the cooperation of citizens with the highway commission to such an extent that four different park sites have just been offered.

of the prohibition forces in the Senate, yesterday served notice that in no circumstances would any piece of legislation be permitted to block final adoption of the conference report on the anti-beer measure.

Recalling the agreement of the Senate under which the conference report is to be given right of way upon passage of the revenue bill, Senator Willis, speaking for the prohibition forces, declared that they intended to hold the Republican leaders to their word.

"We certainly will not consent to consideration of the emergency tariff bill, or even the foreign debt funding measure, no matter how much pressure is brought to bear in their behalf, until the conference report has been acted upon," declared Senator Willis. "The Senate has given its word, and we intend to stand by our rights."

Leaders Are Determined

It is quite certain that prohibitionists in both houses are in no mood to be trifled with, especially since the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing the beer regulations. While they do not feel that any great amount of beer will be released for medicinal use before the Senate finally approves the conference report annulling the so-called Palmer decision, they are, nevertheless, determined to speed up final action.

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who has charge of the anti-beer bill, was absent from the

sary. But there are a number of prohibition sympathizers who refuse to consider cloture, on constitutional grounds. If the militant faction of so-called wet leaders, like James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and A. O. Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, can succeed in winning over enough of these votes, they stand a chance of blocking cloture effectively. Cloture failing, the prohibition forces would have to resort to wearing out any filibuster that might be made.

Larger Fund Needed

The request of Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, for \$10,000,000 to enforce prohibition more thoroughly during the next fiscal year, meets with general favor among the dry forces in both houses. This amount is an increase of \$2,500,000 over the current appropriation. Senator Willis stated yesterday that he had no doubt the increase was needed and that it should be granted.

Mr. Haynes' request, however, will precipitate a lively discussion in the Appropriations Committee, and also on the floor of the House. It was only after a vigorous fight that an increase was secured for the current year by Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota. Mr. Haynes insists that the amount is necessary to provide for a larger force of agents. The appropriation will not be considered by the House Committee, however, until the next session.

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TREMONT STREET, OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

CHAMOIS LINED

Fur-trimmed Suedine Coats 45.00

An idea that has come out of the great "north country," where the vigorous wearers of coats must have warmth, comfort and freedom of limb, and materials that give service. Lightness of weight and warmth—a combination that increases the activity of the outdoor girl. These misses' coats of suedine with chamois lining, or of all-wool mixtures with suedine lining, have collars and cuffs of raccoon, and are carefully made.

The real Fall girl wears a chamois-lined fur-trimmed coat at the football games and for all her outdoor adventures.

Misses' Coats of New Fabrics, Fur-trimmed

The new blouse back is again used in coats of pollyanna ermenie, trimmed with mole, beaver, Australian opossum or squirrel. 75.00

Misses' Dresses in New Models

In choosing new dresses, many young women give a thought to models designed particularly for wearing under coats. Such dresses are of Poirer twill, tricotine, or satin, in autumn colors, and with the season's style features. 39.50

Misses' dresses of chiffon with embroidered georgette sleeves and metal girdles of contrasting colors. 45.00

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AMERICAN INDIANS TO SIT IN COUNCIL

Buffalo Conference of New York Welfare Association Will Attract Tribesmen From All Parts of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Buffalo News Office

BUFFALO, New York—No longer content to abide on the reservations allotted to their forefathers by the federal government, supremely satisfied with the bare necessities of life, the American Indians of today are realizing the necessity for the establishment of a permanent civil status, the value of education, industrial and agricultural training, good roads, and more social and business intercourse with their white brothers for the progress of their race.

With the same purpose which led their ancestors to the organization of the first League of Nations and the establishment of institutions and fundamentals of government which were the marvel of the white traders and early settlers, the New York State Indians are taking the lead in the movement for the betterment of reservation conditions.

This work is being accomplished largely through the New York State Indian Welfare Society, which has for its slogan, "Justice for the Indian and opportunity for his children," in the words of Dr. Earl A. Bates of Syracuse, founder and honorary president of the society.

The fourth semi-annual conference of the Welfare Society, which will attract tribesmen from the far west and northern Canada as well as the members from the land of To-Ba-Da-Ho, will be held November 11 to 13 in Buffalo, which only a few generations ago was the site of Buffalo Creek Reservation and the home of the keepers of the western door of the Iroquoian confederacy.

Delegates will include followers of Handsome Lake, the Seneca prophet, Protestant ministers and laymen, St. Regis chieftains, who were educated for work in the Roman Catholic Church, bitter opponents of citizenship and the more progressive younger group who are eager to assume the responsibilities and to receive the rewards of American citizenship.

Better schools, managed with freedom from "political graft," maintenance of improved highways, vocational training, the question of county, state and national jurisdiction and preferable methods of encouraging farming, home-making and business on the reservation will be considered.

Decisions on the debates are forbidden by the rules of the society, as the attitude of the two factions is too antagonistic. For the first time, the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles Henry Burke of Pierre, North Dakota, will attend the conference as one of the speakers. Invitations have also been extended to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Gen. Hugh Scott, Indian fighter of the border days. Other persons of national repute who have signified their intention of attending are: Brig-Gen. Richard H. Pratt, founder of the Carlisle Indian School, the Rev. Dr. William Beauchamp of Syracuse, archbishop, prominent Mason and archaeologist, Arthur C. Parker, New York State archaeologist, and a Seneca Indian, representative of the American Indian Rights Society of Philadelphia, and Miss Edith M. Dabb of Denver, Colorado, who is in charge of all Y. W. C. A. work on reservations.

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RAISULI'S POWER IS ON THE WANE

His Claim to Special Recognition by the Moorish People, Long Based on Religious Grounds, Is Now Given Little Heed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TETUAN, Morocco.—The new set of rumors put into circulation lately concerning Raisuli, his movements and his prospects, are as wanting in good foundation as his predecessors were. It may be stated as absolute fact that Raisuli at the present moment still remains at his ancestral home at Tazrut, where he sought sanctuary at the time, several weeks ago, when General Berenguer's offensive and encircling movement in this section began to appear most serious for him. But for the Mellilla affair that encircling movement must inevitably have succeeded within a few days. As it was, the closing-in process was partially suspended because a large number of the troops that were engaged in it were immediately needed for the emergency business in the eastern end of the zone. Nevertheless there was no falling back on the part of the Spaniards, and no withdrawal, so that Raisuli and his men were held in check.

As reported, the Moorish chief sought at one stage to enter into negotiations for his surrender to Spain, but as the chief feature of his scheme seemed to be the most extensive personal aggrandizement, there was nothing done. It is now reported that Raisuli has been from Tazrut to Tangier and that there has been close contact in stirring up different forms of agitation. This is entirely untrue. He has not been to Tangier, and at Tazrut he is in these days hardly ever outside his house, having various reasons for holding himself in something like close confinement. In recent months, ever since the Spaniards had him fastened up at Tazrut, in fact, the prestige of this leader has been rapidly on the decline, and the very simple fact that he does not now go about so much on horseback stirring up the tribesmen, when afoot by his vigor and stimulating bearing he awakened such enthusiasm in this way, has led to a still further decline in his prestige.

Prestige Visibly Declines

It is the belief on the part of those who are in the best position to know that Raisuli now begins to fear his own people. For a time his religious influence, as the descendant of the Prophet, wearer of the green mantle, worked strongly on them, and never more so than when he, haranguing his people with great fervency, was able to point out that as he did so Spanish bombs, flung out from aeroplanes, failed to explode. This assisted him enormously for a time, but the effect has worn off, and the religious influence, in the absence of anything very material to back it up, is now almost nothing.

In such circumstances the lot of the brigand chief is far from being an enviable one. His fortunes appear to be at their very lowest ebb. It has never been a safe thing to prophesy about Raisuli, for his genius and his resource have been most amazing, but if his energy and keenness wane he will not be the same Raisuli. When the trouble broke out at Mellilla there were hopes among the rebels in the western section that the tribesmen in these parts would rise up in harmony, and that there would be a general intensive national movement, as it might be called, through all Morocco.

It was reported that Abd el Krim in the East was sending one of his best generals and a small army out to meet Raisuli, and that if the latter satisfied questions to be put to him they would fight together, but if not, the eastern contingent would proceed to dispose of Raisuli first and then fight on against the Europeans afterward. This was a pretty scheme, but nothing has been seen in the Tetuan, Beni Arou, Xauen or any other districts of this eastern army, which has either lost itself on the mountains on the way or has heard of the state of things in Tetuan and to the south and thought better of it. At the time of the Mellilla disaster there was naturally some apprehension concerning the possibilities in the western section, and, as was to be expected, the Tangier correspondents of certain foreign newspapers, strongly anti-Spanish and pro-French as they are, made the most of it and presented a picture of all Morocco rising up in great enthusiasm against the Spaniards. But nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor looked like doing.

and for this there are two reasons, the first being that between the rebel sections of the east and west there is no conjunction and very little sympathy, and, second, that the Spanish grip on the west end of the zone is now too tight and the aristocratic rebels are being more and more convinced that it is to their advantage to throw in their lot with Spain. They have never been more convinced than since they have lost nearly all faith in Raisuli. The result is that small tribes are often coming in to make their submission.

Raisuli Still Is Active

Raisuli in a small way is doing his best to keep up a little agitation, but it is obviously done more with the object of inducing the Spaniards to treat with him than anything else. If he were to go to Tangier, as it has been stated he has done, it is by no means certain that he would ever be able to get back to Tazrut, and the same if he were to cross over into the French zone, as it has also been stated he would probably do, because if he went there he would not be received with open arms as a friend, but would either be dealt with by the French on their own account or they would hand him over to the Spaniards. In view of the arrangements and understanding between the French and Spanish, nothing else could be imagined, and Raisuli would probably do better to be in the hands of the Spanish than the French.

So much for the ridiculous statements emanating from Tangier at the time of the Mellilla catastrophe that once again the Spaniards were humbled, and Raisuli, being "free," was tending to over them even as a conqueror himself. He has never been free for a moment. Incidentally it may be stated that at Tazrut Spain is concerned the Tangier problem is necessarily suspended or partially so at this moment, but there is news from there which is rather disconcerting. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago it was announced that steps were being taken to give a contract for the new harbor works to an "international company," largely French, and that there were naturally strong Spanish protests at that time against such a procedure. Spain at this moment is much more preoccupied to press her views upon this matter, though the situation may be different very shortly; but in the meantime it is announced that Mr. Lardy, the chief engineer of the "international company" has had an interview with the "Tangier consultative committee," that the whole thing appears to be settled, and that Mr. Lardy announces that all arrangements are complete for beginning the work inside six months. This is an amazing situation.

Surprise Attack by Moors

Somewhat to the general surprise a band of Moors caused an aggression outside Tetuan recently. Such a thing had not occurred for long past, and it is clear it was an isolated movement completely in itself and with no exterior significance. What happened is that the lieutenant and 20 men who were in charge of the post of Tizirig, which was regarded as practically a sinecure, were suddenly set upon by a force of 100 rebel Moors, a sharp combat ensuing. But the lieutenant got one or two small pieces of artillery to work, and they soon made a difference.

Against the Tangier reports that the Spaniards are from time to time in trouble with Xauen, otherwise called Shashuan, the highly important center in a basin of the hills south of Tetuan, called the "holy," the "religious," the "mysterious" city, situated in the most difficult position in the entire zone, it is to the point to remark, that, difficult of access as the place is, the authorities have just conducted a party of journalists to it from Tetuan, and they have had a very delightful and deeply interesting excursion. They report that tranquillity throughout all these parts is absolute, for, though there may still be a few very small rebel bands in the hills, their numbers are far too small to permit of their conducting any aggressive movements.

At Xauen the journalists were received by the baja and the military commandant, Colonel Saliquet, and were suitably entertained. The residents in the town, into which no European had even entered until the Spaniards took it a year ago, are tranquil and satisfied with the new organization. The Moors and Jews indeed are considerably more than satisfied, since they are doing an enormous business and making greater profits than ever before.

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AUSTRALIA'S SHARE IN PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Lord Northcliffe Regrets That Governments Are Too Much Taken Up Locally, to Send Leaders to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Many Australians have understood more clearly the vital importance of the Washington Conference since the visit of Lord Northcliffe. The English newspaper owner drove home the lesson sharply when he declared in this city: "I cannot conceive of a subject of greater moment to Australia than that with which the Washington Conference will deal, and I cannot conceive of a greater disaster than any failure of that Conference to achieve the ends for which it will meet. If the Conference breaks up in failure what will be the inevitable result? The mad rush for naval and military superiority in the Pacific will continue. I should like to see a discussion in the newspapers while I am in this country on exactly what the failure of the Washington Conference, on disarmament in the Pacific will mean to Australia and New Zealand."

To Meet Prime Minister

Lord Northcliffe followed this statement up by announcing that he intended to prolong his stay in the Commonwealth in order to meet the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, on the return of the latter from London, and discuss the Conference with him. The distinguished visitor has also made arrangements for prominent Australian journalists to go to Washington and there keep in close touch with the representatives of the newspapers controlled by Lord Northcliffe, in order that the Australian point of view on such questions as a White Australia may be understood in relation to the decisions and discussions of the nations.

Limited by the United States to indirect representation through the British delegation and not welcoming the proposal that the Prime Minister should leave the Commonwealth at once for Washington, thus prolonging the true period of inviting political crisis, Australia has not paid great attention to her own possible share in the Conference. The declarations by Lord Northcliffe, and the understanding that the imperial government delegates would not necessarily regard the White Australia problem from the same intimate standpoint as the Commonwealth, have brought the Conference into the forefront.

Political feeling also has been lessened by two factors. It is recognized that Mr. Hughes cannot go Washington, as he must take up the decisions and problems of the recent imperial conference with the Cabinet and Parliament, and he understands, moreover, the necessity for the calling of the federal convention to consider amendments to the Constitution. The second factor has been the indecisive result of the state elections in Victoria on the wheat pool issue. There the Country Party forced an appeal to the country and failed to secure the decisive victory that had been anticipated. That failure has had a modifying effect on the federal Country Party, and the probability of a crisis on Mr. Hughes' return has grown less.

Lord Northcliffe's Opportunity

In the circumstances the British publisher had his opportunity and he took it. Replying to an Australian editor who had praised his fearlessness and had remarked that no one would have thought that Lord Northcliffe was at the moment under the displeasure of the imperial government, the visitor said that the speaker had said a very true thing when he expressed doubt about the liberty of the press in the future. In Great Britain they had been going through the same sort of period that they had undergone 100 years before. He might be under the displeasure of one or two members of the imperial government.

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ment, but he was not under the displeasure of the rest, he could assure them.

"I was under displeasure," said Lord Northcliffe, "because I considered the appointment of the delegates to the vital Conference at Washington about the most important thing to us and to you that has been undertaken. The men who go to Washington may decide the fate of the Pacific."

Speaking in Melbourne, Lord Northcliffe again returned to this topic. He said that Australia had to do one thing or another. It has to be either a white country or an oriental one. That morning he had read that Australia was not to be represented at the Washington Conference, which he did not hesitate to say, would be the most important that had ever taken place in the world's history. Continuing, Lord Northcliffe said:

Little Interest Yet Evident

"It seems essential to me that this practically landless continent and New Zealand should have some sort of voice at a Conference at which are to be represented nations which, by comparison with you, really have no interest in the Pacific. I have been surprised, coming from the United States and Canada, where this Conference is the one topic of conversation in public life, to hear comparatively little of it here. With the exception of one or two thinking men in Sydney and here, I have hardly heard the matter referred to. Yet on November 11 next there will meet a great body of people who will certainly decide whether it is possible to exclude orientals from white countries. If I have an opportunity of speaking to your Prime Minister I am going to make changes in my plans in order that we can, I hope, before November 11 is upon us, jointly take some steps to protect your interests."

Lord Northcliffe has everywhere received a hearty welcome from public men and the press, and all the members of the federal Cabinet attended luncheon in his honor at federal Parliament House.

SCHEME TO SUBDIVIDE AUSTRALIAN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Interest in the approaching federal convention, which will seek to amend the Australian Constitution, has been stimulated by the New State movement which aims at the subdivision of existing states into smaller areas.

Dr. Earle Page, the chief New State, who is also leader of the Federal Country Party, says that the delegates to the federal convention will be elected by the people. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, had promised that the legislation provided for the convention would subdivide the states into special electorates for the purpose of choosing candidates to the convention. The New State movement intends to elect a majority of convention candidates, in order that the constitutional amendments, which will be put before the people of Australia at a referendum, shall contain provision for the splitting up of Australia into smaller state areas. Prior to the convention an Australian conference of those interested in the New State idea will be called.

DUBLIN TEACHERS' STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—There has been a strike of school teachers in Dublin and the Teachers' Association placed pickets outside all the city technical schools. The trouble first arose out of a dispute between the Dublin Technical Education Committee and the Technical Teachers' Association with reference to the non-appointment of old part-time technical teachers without legitimate reason, and other matters of disagreement. The strike was precipitated in view of the continued refusal of the County Borough Technical Committee to submit the dispute to the Dail Minister of Education.

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POWERS OF FRENCH PRESIDENT DEFINED

Alexander Millerand, Before Taking Office, Made It Clear His Successors Would Follow Along the Lines of His Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French President, Alexander Millerand, has now entered on the second year of his office and the anniversary of his election has been the subject of some comment. It will be remembered that when he allowed his name to be put forward on the retirement of Paul Deschanel, who was President for only eight months, he made a declaration of the conditions in which he intended to undertake the responsibility of the presidency. For the first time deputies and senators were invited to vote for a man with a definite policy which he intended should prevail.

The rôle of a French President is indeed vastly different from that of an American President. While nominally he has large powers, in reality he is not allowed to use them. According to the Constitution he has no responsibility, and without responsibility there can be no power. He cannot be impeached for any act. He is bound to take the advice, and (it is not too much to say) act on the instructions of the Prime Minister, who is really responsible for the government of the country, on pain of provoking a grave crisis in which—as in the case of President MacMahon—he is likely to be broken.

Such an instance arose and has recently been revealed during the presidency of Mr. Poincaré, who was thrust into the background by Mr. Clemenceau during the period of peace-making. Mr. Clemenceau would listen to none of the protestations of Mr. Poincaré. According to the complaints that the former President has since made, his memoranda respecting the military frontier of the Rhine, for example, were simply thrown into the waste-paper basket by Mr. Clemenceau. The President could do nothing. Had he resigned he would have provoked a grave crisis at an important moment, and in view of the popularity of Mr. Clemenceau at that time, would certainly have been unanimously condemned. A strong Premier may be regarded as all-powerful and should there be a conflict of opinion between him and the President it is the President who must give way.

Mr. Millerand's Position

The disadvantages of this system will be immediately seen. There are undoubtedly advantages in that really responsible persons can at any moment be overthrown by Parliament; but the chief disadvantage of making the President a mere figurehead is that in present political conditions in France there can be no continuity of policy. Premiers come and premiers go. Occasionally a government lasts for more than a year, but there are sometimes exceedingly quick changes. There is no permanent directing judgment, no sustained effort along the same lines.

It was not unnatural that Mr. Millerand, finding the situation anomalous, should have laid down as an essential preliminary condition that the general lines of the policy which he had pursued and expressed on many occasions should be followed by his successors, and that while he was at the Elysée—the period of office is

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seven years—he should really have a controlling voice in Cabinet councils.

It was agreed that he should thus occupy a somewhat different position from his predecessors. But it will be remarked that there was no formal law registering this change. It is merely an understanding, and as such it may or may not have been strictly adhered to and may be interpreted in different fashions. It is likely that some day Mr. Millerand will have to accept a Premier who will radically disagree with him on some point, and it is to be expected that in such a clash it is the President who will have to surrender—that is, provided the Premier enjoys the esteem of Parliament and is truly carrying out its stance and policy.

It is now freely said in political circles, and is indeed written in certain journals, that Mr. Millerand has exercised his right of veto against Mr. Poincaré, who was on at least one occasion proposed as Premier. It is easy to see that there were strenuous demands for Mr. Poincaré, Parliament could refuse to accept anyone else and, veto or no veto, Mr. Poincaré would become Premier. The writer is not for a moment suggesting that this position is likely to arise, but is simply endeavoring to show that up to a certain point the President may exercise his veto and may control the Cabinet, but beyond that point he is unable to do so. There has hitherto been no such definite antagonism nor is it probable that there will be. But it is hard to see how the presidential dictum could in such case be maintained.

Direct Relations With Ministers

With George Leygues, whom he himself nominated as his successor, in the premiership, Mr. Millerand had of course no difficulty. The Cabinet of Mr. Leygues was the old Cabinet of Mr. Millerand. It was when Aristide Briand came to power that one might have expected some occasional conflicts. For Mr. Briand, though accommodating, can be exceedingly firm, just as Mr. Millerand can be exceedingly firm. The two men, however, worked well together. Mr. Millerand presides over the ministerial councils and his authority is not in dispute. Mr. Briand, who is more supple, charges himself with the elaboration of tactics.

It is to be noted that Mr. Millerand has initiated the system of having direct relations with the different ministers to whom he gives counsel and to whom he lends support in the councils. Moreover, the President has many interviews with the members of Parliament, and keeps in close touch with the sentiments of Parliament as well as with the political and economic problems of the day. He endeavors in short to apply his conceptions of presidency and refuses to be condemned to the rôle of a passive personage imprisoned in a decorative isolation. On one or two occasions it is reported that he has acted rather vigorously and has insisted on the Premier carrying out his policy, but there has been no open dispute.

Even the policy of Mr. Millerand has evolved; though it will be remembered that when he was elected during his premiership with defeat in Parliament, he already had initiated the method of direct conversations with the Germans, notably Spa, and in spite of various incidents was moving toward the idea of collaboration

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and economic cooperation with Germany. Now that he is in some sense above the turmoil of parliamentary life, it is in this direction that he advances, and in Mr. Briand he has found a man who has managed to carry the Chamber with him.

Nevertheless nothing has yet been done to reform the Constitution, and in the writer's opinion it is not likely that there will be any written reform which will formally give greater powers to the President. He must continue to rely upon his personal prestige, his authority, tact and adaptability to circumstances, neither submitting to the dictates of his ministers nor imposing his own will with obstinacy and bad judgment. For, while the country appears to be pleased with Mr. Millerand and to approve his leadership, France is as ever sensitive to any suspicion of the President centralizing the powers of the Republic.

There is a traditional opposition to the very idea of dictatorship. Were a serious attempt to be made to give the President greater authority by law, there might well be opposition, for already a section of politicians believes that French presidents are armed with too much power. In short the French notion of the President is far removed from that of America. Within the Constitution, however, Mr. Millerand during his first year has shown considerable strength, has maintained himself as something much more than an ornamental chief, and has successfully fulfilled his declared intentions of 12 months ago.

NEW INTERNATIONAL PRESS UNION'S SCOPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—An International Press Conference has been arranged at Brussels, with the object of forming a new International Press Union. News has been received that the press associations of Denmark and Sweden have decided not to take part in the conference as every country (particularly Germany) has not been invited.

The "Journalistenkring" of Holland, although at first refusing to come, has now, it is understood, decided provisionally to accept the invitation. They will, however, while in Brussels, energetically defend the standpoint of no single country should be excluded from the new union, and that for this reason an invitation should also be extended to Germany. They have also decided to request the Danish and the Swedish press associations to give their support to the conference on this basis. Should the conference reject the proposal, the "Journalistenkring" will consider its future attitude toward the new union.

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NON-COOPERATION IN POLITICAL PHASE

Extreme Application of Recent Policy Will, It Is Believed, Only React Against India's Nationalistic Aspirations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

*DELHI, India.—The observant traveler in India, today, will probably say that race feeling between Englishmen and Indians is very strong. He will find that opinion corroborated by the majority of those whom he meets, whether they be Indian or British. When he begins to inquire why this should be so, he will receive a variety of reasons from those whom he interrogates. The ordinary Englishman, especially if he be a soldier, will probably not be able to give a very coherent set of reasons, but will content himself with saying that the Indians have grown "uppish" with education. The extreme type of Indian politician will attribute the increase of racial feeling to events in the Punjab in 1919, and to the exasperation of the Indian Muhammadans at the treatment given to Turkey by the victorious Allies.

These explanations are wholly insufficient, though each contains an element of truth. Race feeling, wherever it appears, is always the result of subjugation. A subject people, even when comparatively content under an alien government, are hardly ever free from this particular affection, because events occur daily to show the comparative "inferiority" and comparative "superiority" of the two races in contact.

This, of course, raises the question of the true standard of comparison; and only the most philosophical thinkers realize that if different standards have to be applied to different races, it does not necessarily follow that, in any absolute sense, one is superior or inferior to the other. Every race in the world, given favorable opportunities, has something to contribute to the progress of civilization. For certain purposes one race will be immeasurably superior to another; but, in other respects, the superior race may find itself at a serious disadvantage compared with those that it is accustomed to regard as inferior.

War a "Forcing House" for Politics

In India, the friction between English and Indian is mainly due to the fact that the political consciousness of the educated Indian has outstripped the growth of his political capacity. The war acted as a forcing house for Indian politics; and that process of rapid growth has been continued under the new constitution. But, as suggested in the sentence above, Indian political ability has not yet, by any means, reached the stature at which it can effectively carry the burdens that Indian ambition would impose upon it.

The more highly developed the contemporary Indian politician is, the more he will probably feel the humiliation of subjugation; and since the British Administration is the ever-present symbol of his subject condition, the whole animus of his wounded pride is apt to turn against the British, though not as a rule against any individual Englishman, Scotsman, Welshman, or Irishman. The present writer has talked with many able Indians who are in no sense revolutionary by temperament, but whose conversation is lit up by flashes of thwarted national feeling. The phenomenon is both desirable and fraught with peril; because, though it shows the Indian's desire to stand on his own feet, it reveals an outlook which may produce premature revolution. And it is this outlook which gives Non-Cooperation its undeniable force.

One of the shrewdest among the younger members of the Indian Civil Service, a Scotsman with about 15 years' experience of administration in India, told the writer recently that he regarded Non-Cooperation as "an unmitigated nuisance, but one of the most hopeful things in Indian life." His meaning was obvious. On the one hand, Non-Cooperation creates disturbance and may perhaps provoke trouble on a gigantic scale; hence it is a constant source of anxiety and increased

labor to the administrator. Anything that disturbs the even tenor of administration is, of course, "an unmitigated nuisance." On the other hand, the shrewd Indian official enables him to penetrate beyond the constant daily annoyance caused by the Non-Cooperation movement, and to see where the sources of Mr. Gandhi's strength have been and to appreciate the significance of the movement in modern Indian history. Seen in the latter light, Non-Cooperation is a bid by a subject race for the respect of an alien government. It is Mr. Gandhi's way of trying to exact from the British Government in India the same kind of consideration which that government would give automatically to the subjects of another sovereign nation.

Value of Cooperation

This is an interesting and illuminating reading of Non-Cooperation. It probably gives more than half the truth about the movement. One is constrained to deny that it is the whole truth, because there is much in the movement which does not tally with the estimate. If Mr. Gandhi were a political leader of real insight and true sagacity, he would, it is held, appreciate the new reformed constitution at its true value and would see that, having attained certain results of true self-government, the greater result of true self-government can only come by cooperating with the British Government in developing the new constitution as rapidly as may be in the direction of Indian Home Rule.

At all events, one who has observed closely the course of events and the varying fortunes of the Cooperating and Non-Cooperating parties in India, since the new constitution was launched, has expressed his conviction that—while Mr. Gandhi has undoubtedly compelled the Government of India to pay more heed to a national movement than was ever given before—the moment has now come when those Indians who will consent to work the promising institutions contained in the new constitution will undoubtedly exercise more influence for ordered political development of India than those who refuse. This prediction would still be true even if the clouds now threatening overhead were to break. The powers inherent in the constitution of the Indian Legislature, as in those of the new legislative councils in the provinces, are great enough to satisfy the contemporary political ambitions of any Indian who faces the facts of Indian life. The pity is that only a trained political eye can discern how great these powers are; and the India of today, it is recognized, contains only too few eyes of that kind.

GASOLINE SERVICE PUMPS INACCURATE

ALBANY, New York.—Nearly 50 per cent of the gasoline pumps throughout the State give short measure to the purchaser, according to a report made to B. A. Pyke, commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets, by W. T. White, director of weights and measures. An inspection made with state automobiles equipped with tanks having false compartments disclosed that no type of gasoline pump was infallible, although if properly operated, accurate measure would be delivered.

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BRITISH ENGINEERS AND WAR BONUSES

Substance of Industrial Controversy Lay in the Employers' Wish to Lift Such Grants

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—The outstanding event of recent moment in Labor matters was the effort of the engineering trade unions to avoid what appeared to be the inevitable, and the responsible leaders were by no means too cheerful with their prospects; neither could they summon any appreciable degree of confidence in support of the arguments submitted by them in justification for the continuance of the payment of 12½ per cent instituted during the war.

This particular advance in wages enabled 1,000,000 workers, for whom the increase was never intended, for close on four years to have the satisfaction of dividing their weekly rate by eight, adding the result to the original, and drawing the total in wages. For, in the case of day workers, the 12½ per cent was based upon the week's earnings—the higher the earnings, the more overtime worked, the greater the bonus. And, let it be repeated, those who have benefited by the award have something to be thankful for that they have enjoyed

the privilege of retaining the bonus during three years of peace.

The 12½ per cent was, more than any other award, a war measure; not based upon the cost of living but due to the fact that men were prevented by law from moving about from one shop or factory to another, taking advantage of the extraordinary demand, for highly skilled mechanics to obtain higher wages. All this had to be borne in mind during the recent negotiations.

Reversion to Normal Conditions

That engineers could make out a strong case for an improvement in their standard rates as compared with other trades' and callings, there was no gainsaying; but it was generally felt they would fail completely to justify the retention of something which had been the outcome of abnormal conditions, now that those conditions no longer operated. Then again there was the circumstance to be faced that the 12½ per cent bonus had eventually been extended to 1,000,000 workers not included in the original negotiations, for whom the same argument or justification had not applied.

Originally the increase had been demanded for the exceptionally skilled men in the engineering trade proper, who, by virtue of their skill, were taken from the productive shops where they had been engaged on payment by results, and placed into the tool rooms; their earnings being appreciably reduced because they were on a day rate. It is a strange commentary upon the mentality of British engineering employers that even up

to the recent dispute day they never agreed that the rates of wages in the tool and gauge rooms, where obviously a much higher degree of skill is demanded than in the productive shops, should be higher than is paid in the latter.

The result of this policy at the time was to keep men from developing their talent and skill, aggravating them. A committee appointed by the Ministry of Munitions recommended an additional bonus of 12½ per cent to skilled engineers who, as stated, were penalized because they were better craftsmen than their fellows. How the award was ultimately extended to about a million others, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—in a word, to every day workers engaged in the engineering industry—is food for laughter even today.

Ship Workers and Engineers in Unison

The National Conference of Engineering Delegates, which was sitting recently while the executive discussed with the employers the latter's proposal to take away the 12½ per cent, refused to have regard to the history of the award and further refused to accept the employers' amended offer to effect the reduction in three stages. Pieceworkers in the engineering industry were affected in the same manner to the extent of 7½ per cent, which was the advance granted to them following on the heels of the day workers' agitation and in consequence thereof.

It is but rarely that the National and Engineering Employers Federation and the Shipbuilders and Ship

Repairers Association cooperate with each other in matters of wages, but the recent demand revealed both employers' organizations insisting that the reduction take place.

EMIR ABDULLAH'S AGREEMENT EXPIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Egyptian Gazette recently stated that according to the paper Palestine, published at Jaffa, Emir Abdullah has notified the British authorities that the term of six months, during which he had agreed to remain in the trans-Jordan region, has expired. He does not wish to renew the contract but the British authorities have offered him more advantageous conditions to persuade him to remain. The Egyptian Gazette adds:

"If the news announced by Palestine is correct it is not improbable that the intention of Emir Abdullah may be to free himself from the political obligations which his official relations with the British authorities impose upon him in order that he may do as he pleases and have his hands free to act against the French."

PLAN TO ADVERTISE BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—A committee has been appointed by the Mayor to prepare a local exhibit, representative of the industrial and commercial activities of this city, to be placed on a ship which is to make a 10 months' cruise around the world.

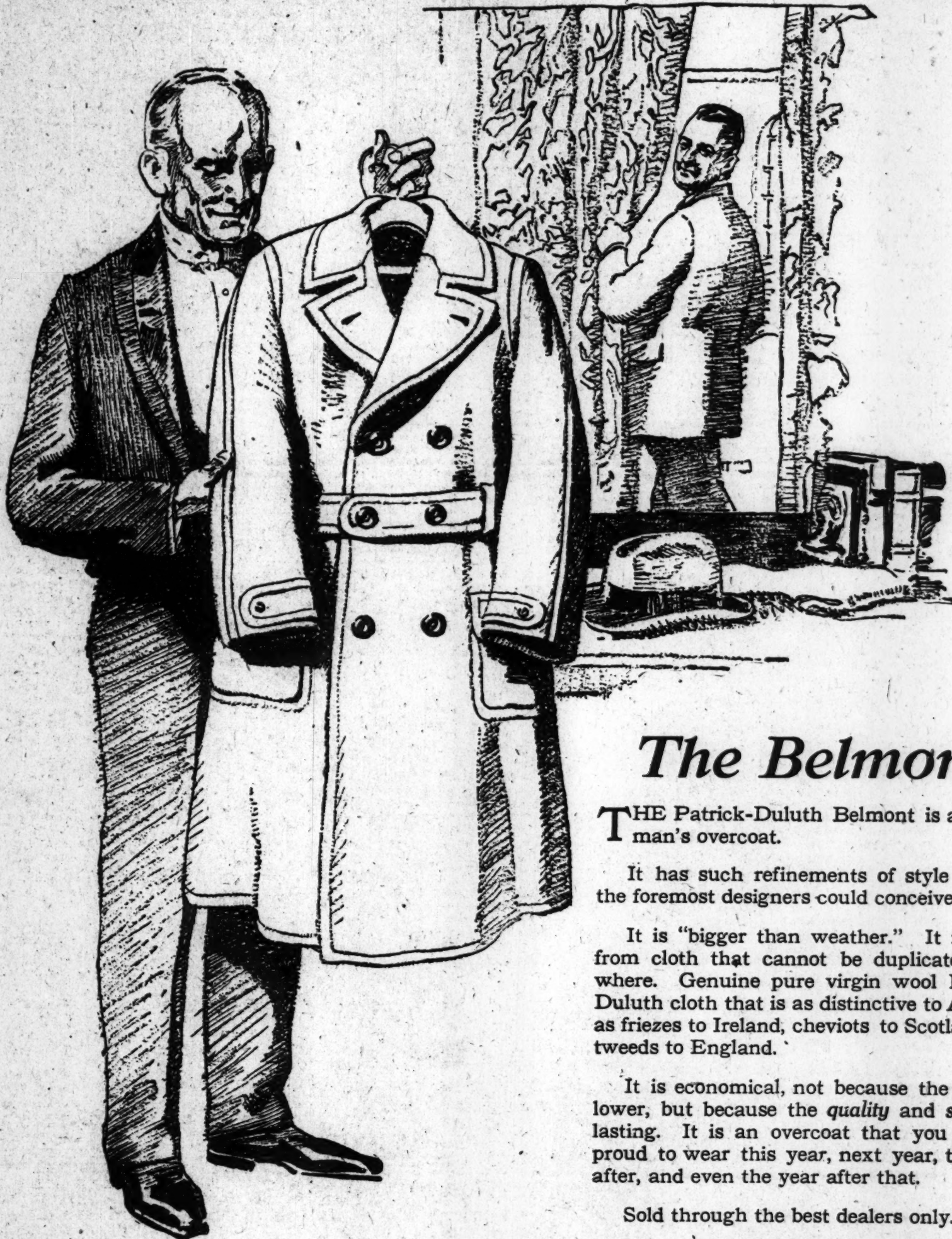
AMERICAN CLUB IN EDINBURGH FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An American social club has been formed in connection with the University of Edinburgh. Its objects are to promote social intercourse between the American members of the university, to welcome and assist students newly arrived from the United States, to aid on a small scale toward a better understanding of America, and to serve as a link between the University of Edinburgh and American institutions.

A large number of former service American teachers and graduates attended classes at Edinburgh University during the summer session of 1919, and since then many American students have been attending courses of study, and it is with the idea of getting them to know each other better and to keep more in touch with each other that the club has been formed.

Regular membership is open to all professors, lecturers, graduates, and students of Edinburgh University and its affiliated colleges, and associated membership to Americans not connected with the university and to others who are specially interested in America. The honorary president of the club is Prof. Norman Kemp Smith, who came to Edinburgh from America, two years ago to succeed Prof. Pringle Pattison in the chair of philosophy.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORTS

Demand for Lower-Priced Footwear Continues to Expand and Factories Making This Grade Are Increasingly Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—According to all reports the demand for footwear is steadily gaining in volume, as prices become stabilized on so low a basis that any further decline would be, for the moment, immaterial.

The following incident will show the remarkable decline in the price of shoes since the war. A large shoe plant in Brockton last week booked a contract for several thousands of pairs of men's goodyear welt street shoes at \$2.60 per pair.

In the leading markets, such as Boston, St. Louis and Chicago, the demand for men's and women's low-priced shoes surpasses all records, so buyers on the short end of the market find that shipping dates are intruding upon the new year, even as far as May and June. Quotations are not confused, prompt deliveries overbalancing any slight variation in figures.

In the Boston market shoes ranging in price from \$3 down are well sold up, therefore several factories having a capacity varying from 30,000 to 50,000 pairs per week have set their shipping dates not sooner than January 15.

The consensus of opinion is that as the trade enters the new year, inventories, and liquidations behind them, manufacturers making popular shoes, at popular prices, will experience a demand equal to the differing capacity of the factories.

Packer Hide Market
The Chicago packer hide market reports the principal sales for the week ending October 29 as follows:

	1921	1920
5,000 Sept-Oct dry native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
11,000 Sept-Oct dry native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
1,500 July-Oct native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
1,000 April-May-June native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
5,000 Sept-Oct light native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
2,000 Oct native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
5,000 Oct heavy Texas cows	15 1/2	15 1/2
1,500 Mar-Oct branded cows	7 1/2	7 1/2

As appears in the records, hide sales during the months of September and October, together with what the tanning packers reserved for their own tanneries, were wholly out of line with the sale of leathers during those months.

Reckoning from the basis set by the domestic demand for leather, it sounds logical, but foreign buying has been going on, and at a volume which surprised those who were benefited thereby.

But whether hide prices seem higher than business conditions appear warrantable or not, interviews revealed the fact that a few leading shoe manufacturers in this country have been buying heavily of upper leather in the Boston market, which added to the foreign trading already booked, must not be shaken while they last.

Considering the scarcity of free-of-grub hides, and the improving trend of business in the trades depending upon them, it is a fair assumption that the future price of hides will go but little below the customary difference between summer and winter pull-offs.

Leather Markets
Europe is the largest leather buyer in the American markets at present. One prominent foreign buyer came into the Boston market last month prepared to purchase about \$2,000,000 worth of sole and upper leather, and came inside of \$500,000 of doing so. His plan called for 50,000 dozen sheepskins, 20,000 sides of patent leather, a large quantity of side upper leather, and a liberal quantity of sole leather.

Three more foreign buyers are due in the Boston market this week, and others are on their way, besides a new purchasing factor in buyers for shoe factories abroad who desire to deal with tanners direct.

To this buying activity may be added what four of the larger shoe manufacturers of this country bought because their tannery output was not sufficient to supply their needs.

With such an avalanche of trade, secured, and in the prospective, it is not unreasonable to expect prices to take an upward trend. However, the week closed with no change in quotations. Union steer backs selling at 50 cents, cow backs 45 to 50 cents, and bonds 65 to 70 cents. Oak steer backs 55 to 60 cents, cow backs 50 to 45 cents, and fenders 90 to 70 cents.

Cheaper Grades in Demand

The call for colored and black calfskins is small. Scotch grain finishes are selling daily, and small lots of case. Chrome full grain calf is offered as follows: No. 1, 50 to 45 cents; No. 2, 40 to 35 cents. The lower grades range from 30 to 20 cents. Side upper leather tanners are having a fair call for the medium qualities of black and colored chrome sides, selling from 22 to 18 cents. Top selections are still held at 30 to 25 cents. The cheaper grades are also in demand, prices ranging from 16 to 12 cents. Bulk is offered, but it is yet too early for inquiries to become earnest buyers. So it is with other fancy tannages, however, in a broad way tanners feel that trading has passed the curve of inertia, so from now on look for a gradual approach to normal conditions.

Patent leather tanners find the foreign demand no small help in putting business on a firm basis. With that and a good domestic trade desirable grades are getting fairly well sold up. Prices continue firm. No. 1 selection is quoted at 50 to 42 cents; No. 2, 35 to 34 cents; No. 3, 32 to 30

LONDON SILVER MARKET REVIEW

Most of Buying in the Comparatively Little Activity Reported From China, While the Continent Has Been Good Seller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The market has not been active recently, partly owing to the incidence of holidays in India, China, and the United States. The principal buying came from China, where the stocks, though ample for legitimate trade, have not sufficed to provide for the sudden calls which may be made on account of the large speculative commitments that are made from time to time. All the operations on China account have not been to buy—there have also been sales. India, too, has transacted business, both ways, writes Samuel Montagu & Co.

The Continent has been a good seller. The sudden depreciation of the American dollar was not accompanied by important sales of silver from that country, as might have been expected. A strong bullish feeling exists in the States as to the prospects of the market. The following figures indicate the quantity of United Kingdom silver coin shipped to West Africa, which may be available for reduction in quality from 925 to 500 fine:

	1921	1920
Total amount of Imperial silver coin issued to West Africa from 1872 to 1919, according to latest report of Royal Mint	1,837,614	1,837,614
Imperial silver coin repatriated by the West African Currency Board since 1913 up to present time approximately	3,500,000	3,500,000
Balance	6,687,614	6,687,614

This sterling amount, if repatriated, could be converted into 500 fine coinage with a surplus of 10,289,000 fine ounces. It is learned from New York that purchases by the United States Treasury Department under the Pittman Act up to September 29 total 73,776,566 fine ounces. The production of Mexico now appears to be on a firm basis. That for the current year may prove to rival that of 1911-12, which was returned at 30,175,250 ounces. The full effect of the improving production has not been felt, because of the large amount of new coins which had to be minted when the redundant paper currency ceased to possess legal tender. It is understood that so many silver pieces have been put into circulation that the mint is refraining from fresh coinage. The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 25,000,000 ounces in silver, 24,000,000 dollars, and 1890 silver bars, while the Shanghai exchange was quoted at about 45.1d. the tael. Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard were about 42.4d.

SECURITIES STEADY IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—German loans were nominal on the stock exchange yesterday owing to a drop in the market to new low levels. Generally securities were steady but trading was not brisk. Profit taking caused heaviness in the oil group. Shell Transport trading was 4 1/2. Mexican Eagle 3 1/2 and Royal Dutch 3 1/2.

The industrial list was irregular but sentiment was cheerful. Hudson's Bay was 4 1/2. The rubber group was hard in sympathy with the staple. Reports from Johannesburg to the effect that a general strike was anticipated in the Rand gold mines weakened Kaffirs.

Changes in home rates were narrow but the undertone was firmer. Dollar descriptions ranged around previous quotations. Some Argentine railway shares were strong. The gilt-edged section was quiet and firm. French loans were good in sympathy with Paris.

Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/2. De Beers 10 1/2. Rand Mines 2 1/2. Bar silver 39d. per ounce. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short 3 1/2 per cent; three months 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, New York—German marks sold here yesterday at the new level of .0032, or about three marks to one cent. Sales here were comparatively small although one transaction of 2,000,000 marks at a fraction below 34 was reported.

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
France (Paris)	17.17 1/2	17.17 1/2	17.17 1/2
Belgium (Brussels)	17.17 1/2	17.17 1/2	17.17 1/2
France (Swiss)	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Italy	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Guillemet	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
German marks	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Canadian dollar	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Argentine pesos	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Drachmas (Greek)	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Pesos	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Swedish kroner	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Norwegian kroner	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2
Danish kroner	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2	13.51 1/2

ROADS TO BUY ROLLING STOCK

CHICAGO, Illinois—Officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and the Colorado and Southern lines have been authorized by the board of directors to purchase \$15,000,000 worth of rolling stock. Immediate arrangement is to be made for the buying of 7300 freight cars, 55 heavy freight and passenger locomotives and 127 modern all street passenger cars.

CRUDE OIL UP AGAIN

TULSA, Oklahoma—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has announced an increase in the price of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas crude oils. Oklahoma and Kansas oil was advanced to \$2 a barrel, while north and central Texas oil went to \$2.25. The advances represented an increase of 50 cents. The Sinclair Purchasing Company and the Condon Company immediately met the advance.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND IRREGULAR

General Tendency of Last Week Continued Yesterday—Most of Changes Are Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—The stock market yesterday continued its irregular tendency of last week and the market and narrow movement was dominated by professional shorts and firmer money tendency. The majority of price changes were upward. Mexican Petroleum was one of the day's features, that stock, however, losing a large part of its gain before the close. Call money was firmer with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 517,300 shares. United States bonds showed mixed changes and others, including the foreign group, closed with slight fluctuations.

The market closed at a recovery from the low: Mexican Petroleum 107 1/2, up 1 1/2; Fisher Body preferred 75, up 6; International Paper 53 1/2, up 1 1/2; Northern Pacific 77, up 2; Pacific Oil 45 1/2, up 1 1/2.

Price changes tended irregularly in the stock market last week, advances being generally attended by reactions. The list as a whole was little changed Saturday compared with the end of the previous week. The volume of trading was about equal to that of the previous week. The average of 20 industrial stocks was 73.91 November 5, compared with 73.93 October 29. The railroad average dropped from 72.80 to 72.43 during the course of the week, while coppers showed an increase, advancing from 27.82 to 27.97.

Trading activity and sentiment has been a whole, showed a moderate but distinct improvement during the last few weeks. Although the trend has been generally irregular, losses have been more than balanced by gains.

October was the busiest month on the stock exchange since June, 1921, sales during the month totaling 13,109,300, compared with 12,213,000 in September, and 11,442,000 in August. October witnessed 1,000,000 share day, the first since June 21. Million share days are not so far apart as they were with 59 during the corresponding period last year.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending November 5, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
8,000 All Chem	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
1,700 Am Agr Chem	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
1,000 Am Beet Sugar	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
10,000 Am Cam	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
2,300 Am C & P	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1,600 Am H & L	53 1/2	50 1/2	52
4,000 Am Int Corp	37 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
24,000 Am Lead	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
8,700 Am Smelt	40 1/2	38 1/2	39
8,400 Am Steel Pk	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
18,000 Am Sugar	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
51,200 Am St Steel	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
24,000 Am T	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
17,800 Am Wool	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
24,000 Anaconda	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
36,000 Am Gold	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
73,800 Baldwin	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
9,400 Bait & Ohio	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
18,500 Beth Steel	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
8,200 Bk of Am	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
18,000 Cal Pac	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
22,000 Cal Pet	45 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
7,600 Can Pacific	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
5,700 Can Pac	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
19,200 Chandler	45 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
10,000 CM & St P	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
48,300 Con Products	87 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2
15,200 Gen Asphalt	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
15,600 Gen Sugar	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10,100 Gen C	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
11,400 End John	72 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
24,000 Gen Steel	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
15,300 Gen Asphalt	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
9,900 Gen Electric	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
62,300 Gen Motor	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
18,000 Gen Steel	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
22,000 Houston	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
9,100 Int Harvester	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
15,500 Int Paper	55 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
14,200 Kelly	70 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
10,000 Kelly	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
9,800 Marine	60 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
28,000 Mex Pet	108 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2
51,200 Mex Steel	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
5,600 Mont Ward	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
3,600 Nat Biscuit	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
8,100 N Y Cent	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
4,700 North Pac	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
8,000 North Pac	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
18,500 Pac	47 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
55,300 Pan Am	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
10,000 Pullman	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
6,300 Pullman	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
49,000 Pure Oil	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
17,800 Reading	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
14,200 Sears	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
4,100 Shell Trans	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
48,300 Sinclair	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
21,300 So Pac	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
6,300 St Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
3,000 St Oil N J	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
51,200 Studebaker	77 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
18,500 Tex P & O	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
43,100 Union Oil	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
10,500 Un Fruit	119 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2
28,400 U S Rubber	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
51,200 U S Steel	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
16,900 Utah Cop	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market showed a sharp advance after early irregularity yesterday and prices closed almost two points higher, with December 1.03 and May at 1.08. Corn advanced fractionally, with December closing at 46 1/2 and May at 52 1/2. December rye 75 1/2, May rye 80 1/2. December barley 55 1/2, January pork 14.80, November lard 9.74, January lard 8.62, March lard 8.55, May lard 9.10, January ribs 7.49, May ribs 7.35.

WARNING ON BONDS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investors of the United States have been warned by the Department of Commerce to exercise care in purchasing foreign bonds payable in depreciated currencies in the expectation of realizing great profits when exchange values return to normal.

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PORTUGAL FAILS TO GET \$50,000,000 LOAN

Negotiations That Were Supposed to Have Been Carried On With American Financial Interests Reported to Be Hoax

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal—At this writing Portugal feels embarrassed. For months there has been talk of the great loans that the country was raising abroad. There were apparently hitches and delays, but when the time came when people and politicians seemed to want results from the persuasions that the pride of Portuguese diplomacy, Afonso Costa, was reported to be performing in Paris and elsewhere, the announcement was duly given out that certain of these loans had been completed.

More than the usual amount of mystery seemed to hang for a time upon the huge loan of \$50,000,000 that was supposed to be in course of being raised in the United States. At first it was made out that nothing more had to be done except for Portugal to agree to buy food and other stuffs in large quantities from America and pay gold for them, a few thousands in advance, than for the loan to be made an accomplished fact, which seemed an easy process. Then it was given out the loan was rather too much for one or two bankers in America, and that a syndicate had taken it in hand, but all was coming right.

Doubts About Proposed Loans
But some time later there was a further statement that an international syndicate, comprising the obliging Americans, was putting the loan through, and that the operation was being conducted somewhere on the Continent, Antwerp being mentioned. This seemed a little strange, but still there was Mr. Costa, former Prime Minister, at work upon the matter, and also there were more announcements of a reassuring character in the cables messages circulated by the respectable news agencies. These variations have been duly reported in this paper, and latterly it has been plainly suggested that all did not seem well with these loans and that there were doubts about them.

There are indeed. This supposed American loan of \$50,000,000 has been nothing but a gorgeous trick practised by a foreigner who conceived that he, as well as the cleverer and more unscrupulous Portuguese, might make something out of the poor old Republic, and he has taken in Afonso Costa and many other eminent personages, including Bernardino Machado when Premier recently. No real loan was ever in the making, nor could be in this direction. The whole affair has been a hoax.

Faith in Mr. Costa has slumped. Of course there is no suggestion of insincere conduct of any kind on his part, but the Republic has been deceived. It was just the most gigantic game for working the miserable exchange upon the grand scale. The escudo, under the influence of these tales of loans, which even the banks and everybody, as well as the premiers, believed, went up from about five English pennies to nearly nine (normally it is worth at par about an American dollar), and now it is back to a little over fivepence. The trick has done its business.

The confession, humiliating as it was, had to be made publicly, and the Finance Minister, Vicente Ferreira, faced the subject with a courage rendered possible by the fact that he and his government, only just new born, had had nothing to do with it. He said that the operation had been merely a maneuver very cleverly organized and exploited with the object of making a gigantic speculation upon the exchange. There were demands for information as to where Mr. Costa stood, but Parliament had above all the sense that Portugal had been duped, and if it had been possible might have been disposed to draw a veil over the whole unhappy transaction.

Bringing a Few to Trial
This, however, could not be done. The missing American may never be found, but there are others, and the government has determined, according to the unanimous desire of Parliament, to put the case in the hands of the public prosecutor. This latter is the most extensive further issues of paper money, which can only make things worse than they are and assist the gambling on the exchange which, for all the governmental efforts in repression, goes on to the full extent as before. Vague governmental schemes for wiping out the deficit of 300,000 contos are hinted at, but everybody knows it cannot be done in existing circumstances.

Mr. Costa is a great disappointment to the people, though he is not wholly to blame, and anyhow, he is apparently the best hope of Portugal still. Tired of the games that were being played by the politicians, he has held aloof from it all and has for some time been spending his life in Paris, where he has been playing the part of unofficial Ambassador extraordinary, with special reference to financial affairs. It was understood that he carried more weight with the foreign governments than other Portuguese politicians, and that he had a far shrewder head for political and financial affairs, and all this was no doubt true. When the government set itself to explore the deception of which Portugal had been the victim, it appealed to Mr. Costa to furnish what explanations he could. He has made the statement that for the future the government would do well to deal only with responsible groups.

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RAILROAD PROBLEM SOLUTION NEEDED

Settlement of Transportation Question and Decision on the Tariff Urged at Boston Cham- ber of Commerce Meeting

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That settlement of the railroad problem has an important bearing on the commercial recovery of the United States was emphasized by Edgar E. Clark, former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an address last night at the twelfth inaugural meeting and dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Joseph H. De-
frees, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, also brought out this point, but dealt particularly with the necessity of some definite decision regarding tariff enactment. Everett W. Morse, new president of the Boston Chamber, presided.

After setting down as present-day commercial problems the new position of the United States as a creditor nation, the unsettled railroad situation, the need for tax revision and foreign exchange questions, Mr. Defrees turned to tariff. Business, he said, "cannot safely progress and engagements be intelligently made in the absence of reasonable certainty in this important field." It appears certain that the emergency tariff will be extended to next February, Mr. Defrees added, but a permanent bill should be passed, or its consideration postponed to a definite date.

"In either event," Mr. Defrees declared, "business could exercise judgment as to its production, purchases and sales and proceed with confidence that its decisions would not be overturned by governmental decisions which it could not anticipate. There is, however, much to be said in favor of a definite postponement in furtherance of the desires of both the high and the moderate protectionist. The conditions of foreign manufacture and money exchange are so constantly fluctuating that there can be no settled basis or attitude from which reliable deductions can be made as to what duties should be. A tariff with rates that may be adequate today, and for a time in the future, may well be expected to be much out of line with conditions which may obtain a year or two years hence. The foregoing statements must, of course, be taken to apply to the tariff generally and not to particular schedules.

Tariff and Trade
"This matter of the tariff, aside from the necessity to provide for our industries at least equality of opportunity in competition, is of paramount importance as affecting our foreign trade. For adequate foreign trade cannot be expected unless we buy abroad as well as sell abroad. Our customers if they are to remain customers not unnaturally expect to sell to us. Any tariff now enacted should take into account our new situation as a creditor nation and in now having many customers abroad, it should at once be fair to those customers and their necessities as well as to the requirements of our own industries.

"Our surplus products must either be marketed abroad or there must be a corresponding reduction in the amount produced. Nearly one-half of our population is engaged in producing foodstuffs and raw materials. We need to maintain our foreign trade not only to fully employ those engaged in such production, but also because the processes of our production, distribution and commerce generally have been created and are based upon the disposition of such surplus abroad. We do not want to take the time and have the disruption which will result from endeavoring to readjust and become self-sufficient in our own country, even if it were possible.

"I do not believe it would be possible for even this great country to be self-contained and isolated even if it should be argued that it would be desirable. The whole civilized world is akin and the prosperity or demoralization of one country has a definite effect upon the others. Commercial relations and reasonable commercial access for each to the other, especially in respect to raw materials, must be arranged upon a fair basis if limitation of armament is adequately to be accomplished, if the chance of future wars is to be minimized."

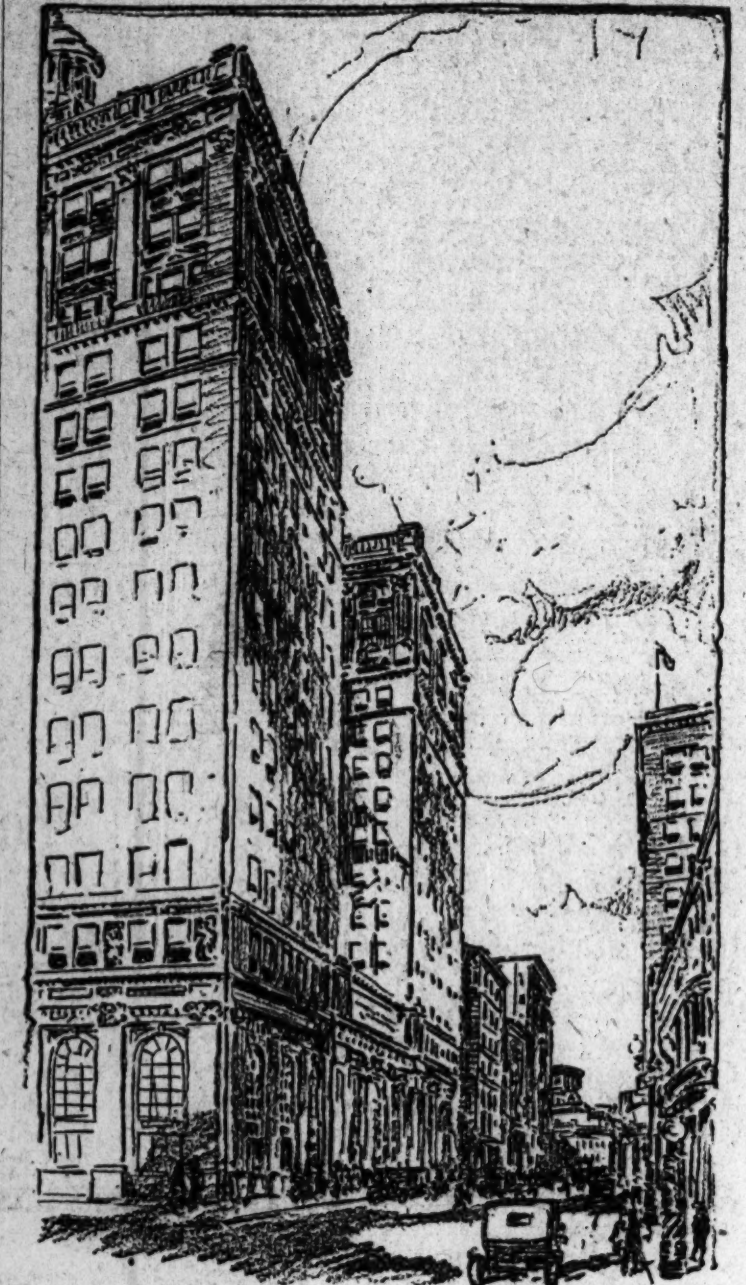
Railroad Problem

Tracing the changes of the last few years from the viewpoint of their effect on the railroad situation in particular, Mr. Clark said that "the experiences of the war period have brought to all a comprehension and a realization of the vital importance, from every standpoint, of transportation by railroad." In response to the demand of business interests for the return of the roads to private management, the government acceded, but in doing so recognized a financial responsibility that had to be embodied in legislation. This legislation had to take cognizance of a different relation between employer and employee, higher wages and operating expenses to be paid and other considerations.

A fair test, yet it is being attacked, he said.

When commodity demand fell off, the speaker went on, and profits were not as great, freight rates received the burden of blame. Mr. Clark said that he was not claiming that rates were not too high, nor wages, nor that indefensible things have not been done by railroad financiers in the past. He urged, however, that an essential industry not be fatally hampered by lack of understanding that would take it into the hands of the government, whose duty it is to provide highways for trade and travel. There are elements which seek this result, he said, and seek it for selfish reasons.

"It is certain," Mr. Clark said, "that the business and people of our coun-



The new Hibernia Bank Building, Carondelet Street, New Orleans

try are going to have railroad transportation. It is equally certain that the business and the people are going to pay, in one way or another, the cost of furnishing that transportation. If we are to have transportation furnished by private enterprises and capital the users must pay rates that will, under honest and efficient management, yield some fair return upon that capital, even if the enterprise goes unrewarded.

Public Interest
"If transportation is not provided through private means it must be provided by the government. But even so the public will pay the full cost. The government's revenue is, and must be, secured through the channels of taxation. If the government operates the roads and fails to charge the users enough to pay all costs of ownership and operation the shortage must be made up by taxing the non-users.

"I assert it as a sound principle that if we had government ownership and operation of our railroads the full current cost of such ownership and operation should be derived from the charges for transportation and that deficits should not be created, to be paid out of the public treasury.

"It is but a short time since the people made it manifest that they had had enough of governmental operation of our railroads. There are those who desire and hope for governmental ownership and operation. They are working earnestly and industriously to that end. They know full well that if private ownership and operation fail governmental ownership and operation will inevitably follow. They therefore seek in every way to embarrass and discredit the existing status. The selfish interests of most of them are apparent. Their success will be prevented only if those who do not accept their theories bestir themselves to live interest and helpful activity in the matter."

MEXICO RESTRICTS FISHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California — Drastic changes in laws governing Mexican fisheries that affect the local fishing fleet operating in territorial waters of Lower California have been announced by the Department of Fomento at Mexico City through Ignacio Romero, Representative of San Diego. The new laws forbid the operation of purse seine boats off the coast of Lower California under penalty of a heavy fine and confiscation of the offending boat, and it is expected that they will result in a big reduction of fish receipts. No change was made in the Lower California laws governing the lobster season which opened October 15 and will close March 31.

THE "WALL STREET" OF NEW ORLEANS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the tower of the Hibernia Bank Building in Carondelet Street, the newest and grandest building in the city, high in the air the tower rose, dwarfing the nearby houses, and the light on the summit shone clear and bright. The woman raised her hand to the gleaming light. "Look," she said, "it is the new New Orleans."

At the foot of the tower of the Hibernia Bank Building stand the new Cotton Exchange, the Canal-Commercial Trust and Savings Bank Building, the site of the proposed building for the Federal Reserve Bank of

cold and ice water and daily vacuum cleaning.

The space just under the top of the dome on the tower has been made into a public observatory. A New Orleans newspaper described the view as follows:

"Two ships on the ways waiting to be launched from the Doullut and Williams Shipyard looked only a short distance off, while sailing vessels on Lake Pontchartrain seemed almost within hailing distance.

"The Mississippi River, as it approached the city above Carrollton in the distance seemed but a creek; as it wound its way down around the crescent it seemed almost under feet as it spread out at the foot of Canal Street. Out past the naval station and the army supply base the river narrowed until again it was lost in the distance.

"Parks in the upper and lower sections broke the monotony of slate-covered houses, and it seemed one could almost step off into the green spaces where the parks lay.

"Down in the streets below pedestrians appeared almost like ants, and street cars and automobiles seemed like toys.

The river, the industrial canal, built at the cost of \$20,000,000 to connect the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, thereby affording 15 miles of additional space; the United States Army Supply Depot built in 1913-19 at a cost of \$15,000,000, one of the largest warehouses in the south; the new publicly-owned grain elevator and beside it on the river front, the cotton warehouse—all lie within sight of the Hibernia Bank Building Tower and have a direct relation to its existence. They alike reflect and promote the export trade of the new New Orleans. This commerce has increased recently to such an extent that the Department of Commerce at Washington, District of Columbia, reported on June 31, 1921, that New Orleans had become the second port of the United States. It is only surpassed in the tonnage and value of its exports and imports by New York.

So it is that Carondelet Street has become another Wall Street for handling credit in foreign and domestic trade, for the foreign trade of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

COLLEGE MEN AND PROHIBITION

Students Urged to Send Messages to Senators in Support of the Willis-Campbell Bill

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — At a conference of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, held in Boston, the college men present were urged by Mark Shaw, associate general secretary, to send messages to United States Senators Lodge and Walsh, asking them to give their support to the Willis-Campbell anti-beer measure. Mr. Shaw pointed out that great results were possible from a meeting of a few student leaders who are really interested and who can carry their interest back to their respective colleges.

Miss Elsie P. Briggs, executive secretary of the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, told the students that the Anti-Saloon League was preparing to go before the next session of the General Court with a state enforcement code. She said that Massachusetts was laboring under a handicap and that, having ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, it should not shirk its responsibility.

"The college students of America have it in their power to shape throughout the student world the progress of this great prohibition reform," said Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation. Miss Stoddard, while an official delegate last August at the sixteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism at Lausanne, Switzerland, had a good opportunity to observe the International Student Conference there.

"Though they realize that Europe is not yet ready for prohibition," said Miss Stoddard, "European countries are preparing to enlist students in the study of alcoholism and what should be done. Picture this if you can. One young woman student preparing a thesis on the subject and eager for facts on prohibition, ate bread and cheese in her room while at the conference because she could not afford to attend and do otherwise. That's the spirit of the students in general. Because Europe is flooded with false propaganda to hurt the cause of temperance, the harshest laws are being made to spread the truth and several students in Austria are being sent out to do educational work."

"M. Schulthess, president of the Swiss Republic, said that in the reconstructing of the old and the building up of the new since the war, alcoholism cuts across thrift and interferes with bringing in the new day after the great tragedy of the war."

Miss Stoddard concluded by saying, "Let us always remember to regard our lawless element as a menace rather than to regard prohibition as a weakness."

HIGHWAY BOND ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California — Engineers, city and county officers, good roads advocates and representatives of the Motor Trades Association of Tucson, Arizona, have gone on record as favoring a \$250,000 bond issue to hasten the completion of the southern highway from Tucson to San Diego, according to a report recently made by Colonel Fletcher, president of the local highway commission, who is now in Arizona campaigning for the important highway. It is planned to get the endorsement of every civic body in Tucson before putting the proposed \$250,000 bond issue before the people for a vote.

MANITOBA PARTIES ARE VERY ACTIVE

Opposition Offered by the Independent Candidates Bids Fair to Split the Party Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — The factional fights among the Liberal and Labor Party adherents in Manitoba still remain the feature of the federal political situation in the Province, although considerable progress has been made lately with regard to the nomination of candidates. In this respect, the Agrarian or Progressive Party is the most advanced, and bids fair to capture a good proportion of the seats in the rural Manitoba constituencies. The persistent report that Independent candidates will be nominated in each of the three Winnipeg seats, around whom will rally all those who are opposed to the return of the Meighen Government nominees, makes it almost certain that the straight party candidates will have a hard fight on their hands. The opposition to be offered by the Independents, should they actually be nominated, will certainly split the party vote, particularly in view of the disagreement both in the Liberal and Labor ranks.

The Dominion Labor Party, failing to coalesce with the Independent Labor Party for the purpose of the election campaign, has itself joined the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Labor Party, and probably will nominate a candidate from among its own members. It is quite possible that a similar nomination will be made by the Independent Labor Party, composed of the "intellectuals" in the Labor movement in Manitoba, who broke away from the Dominion Labor Party, the parent body, at the time of the split last winter. The Socialist Party, which by its constitution is forbidden from amalgamating with other bodies, has nominated R. B. Russell to contest North Winnipeg, and he is certain to obtain a large number of the votes of the workers of this constituency.

Selection of Candidates

Much condemnation has been heaped upon the Independent Labor Party of Winnipeg for withdrawing from the conferences with other Winnipeg Labor representatives, at which it was hoped that a union might be effected. This action, together with the party's selection of a candidate to contest Center Winnipeg, has practically shattered the hopes of labor leaders for a representative of Winnipeg workers in the House of Commons.

An interesting feature of the whole Manitoba situation is the nomination as candidate for Parliament of three men at present in the provincial civil service. The men are William Hogarth, nominee of the South Winnipeg Liberal Association, a member of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board; Robert Porke, a member of the Manitoba Tax Commission, nominated by the Progressives to contest Souris constituency, and Robert Milne, a member of the advisory board of the Manitoba Demonstration Farm Board, nominated by the Progressives to contest Neepawa riding.

An arrangement has been made by Labor and Farmer representatives of Springfield constituency whereby a series of meetings will be held throughout the district in an effort to nominate a candidate which both parties will support.

Liberals Elect Officers

The South Winnipeg Liberal Association, headed by David Philip and J. A. Knott, who is president, and known as the Philip-Knott aggregation, held a convention recently and elected officers. There is another South Winnipeg Liberal Association, of which Duncan Cameron is provisional president. At the convention of the first named organization, Mr. Philip challenged Mr. Cameron to resign his present position and oppose him for the presidency of the South Winnipeg Liberal Association, which should be a union of the two present independent organizations. He also censured A. E. Hill, who is president of the Manitoba Liberal Association, which claims to be recognized by the National Party headed by W. L. Mackenzie King, for issuing circulars asking Liberals to refrain from attending the convention of the Philip-Knott organization.

The Progressives have nominated Harry Leader to oppose Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, in his constituency, that of Portage la Prairie. At first, the name of C. H. Burnell, vice-president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, was proposed, but Mr. Burnell declined the offer.

EMPLOYMENT IN WEST SHOWS FAIR INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California — Pacific coast conditions of employment show considerable improvement within the past month, according to the monthly survey of the Department of Labor, made public recently for this district by J. A. Kelly, district director. The basis of the survey is payroll records for the month of September, which shows the following increases over the month of August:

Seattle, 3.5 per cent; Portland, 21.7 per cent; San Francisco, 3.7 per cent; Los Angeles, 2.5 per cent, and Denver, 4 per cent. Compared with the remainder of the country this shows the larger Pacific slope cities to be in fairly good, and improving condition as regards employment, as 38 cities reporting in the entire country showed increases, while 26 from all over the United States showed decreases, according to Mr. Kelly's comparative tables.

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In harmless joys are spent,
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That man needs neither towers
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From thunder's violence;

Thus scorning all the cares
That fate or fortune brings,
He makes the heaven his book,
His wisdom heavenly things;

Good thoughts his only friends,
His wealth a well-spent age,
The earth his sober inn
And quiet pilgrimage.
—From Campton and Rosseter's "Book of Airs" (1601).

A Letter of Jane Austen's

"Our ball was very thin, but by no means unpleasant," writes Jane Austen in a letter to her sister Cassandra. "There were thirty-one people, and only eleven ladies out of the number, and but five single women in the room. Of the gentlemen present you may have some idea from the list of my partners—Mr. Wood, G. Lefroy, Rice, a Mr. Butcher (belonging to the Temples, a sailor and not of the Eleventh Light Dragoons), Mr. Temple (not the horrid one of all) Mr. Wm. Orde (cousin to the Kingsclere man), Mr. John Harwood, and Mr. Calland, who appeared as usual with his hat in his hand, and stood every now and then behind Catherine and me to be talked to and abused for not dancing. We teased him, however, into it at last. I was very glad to see him again after so long a separation, and he was altogether rather the genius and flirt of the evening. He enquired after you.

"There were twenty dances, and I danced them all. My black cap was openly admired by Mrs. Lefroy, and secretly I imagine by everybody else in the room.

"Tuesday—I thank you for your long letter, which I will endeavor to deserve by writing the rest of this as closely as possible. I am full of joy at much of your information: that you should have been to a ball, and have danced at it, and supped with the Prince, and that you should meditate the purchase of a new muslin gown, are delightful circumstances. I am determined to buy a handsome

one whenever I can, and I am so tired and ashamed of half my present stock, that I even blush at the sight of the wardrobe which contains them. But I will not be much longer libelled by the possession of my coarse spot; I shall turn it into a petticoat very soon.

"I cannot determine what to do about my own gown; I wish such things were to be bought ready-made. I have some hopes of meeting Martha at the christening at Deane next Tuesday, and shall see what she can do for me. I want to have something suggested which will give me no trouble of thought or direction.

"Again I return to my joy that you danced at Ashford, and that you supped with the Prince. I can perfectly comprehend Mrs. Cages distress and perplexity. She has all those kind of foolish and incomprehensible feelings which would make her fancy herself uncomfortable in such a party. I love her, however, in spite of all her nonsense. Pray give Father Miss Austen's compliments to Edward Bridges when you see him again.

"I insist upon your persevering in your intention of buying a new gown; I am sure you must want one, and as you will have five pounds due in a week's time, I am certain you may afford it very well, and if you think you cannot, I will give you the body-lining.

"Of my charities to the poor since I came home you shall have a faithful account. I have given a pair of worsted stockings to Mary Hutchins, Dame Kew, Mary Stevens, and Dame Staples; a shift to Hannah Staples, and a shawl to Betty Hawkins; amounting in all to about half a guinea. But I have no reason to suppose that the Battys would accept of anything, because I have not made them the offer.

"I am glad to hear such a good account of Harriet Bridges; she goes on now as young ladies of seventeen ought to do, admired and admiring, in a much more rational way than her three elder sisters, who had so little of that kind of youth. I dare say she fancies Major Elkington as agreeable as Warren, and if she can think so, it is very well.

"I was to have dined at Deane today but the weather is so cold that I am not sorry to be kept at home by the appearance of snow. We are to have company to dinner on Friday: the three Digweeds and James. We shall be a nice silent party, I suppose. Seize upon the scissors as soon as you possibly can on the receipt of this. I only fear your being too late to secure the prize.

"My mother wants to know whether Edward has ever made the hen-house which they planned together. I am rejoiced to hear from Martha that they certainly continue at Ithorpe, and I have just heard that I am sure of meeting Martha at the christening.

"You deserve a longer letter than this; but it is my unhappy fate seldom to treat people so well as they deserve. . . . God bless you!
"Yours affectionately,
"Jane Austen.

"Wednesday.—The snow came to nothing yesterday so I did go to Deane, and returned home at nine o'clock at night in the little carriage, and without being very cold."

A Chasm by the Sea

The chasm may have been fifteen feet deep, and above, about half that breadth; but below, the waves had hollowed it into dark overhanging caverns. Just in front of him a huge boulder spanned the crack; and formed a natural doorway, through which he saw, like a picture set in a frame, the far-off blue sea softening into the blue sky among brown Eastern haze. Amid the haze a single ship hung motionless, like a white cloud. Nearer, a black cormorant floated sleepily along, and dived, and rose again. Nearer again, long lines of flat tide-rock, glittering and quivering in the heat, sloped gradually under the waves, till they ended in half-sunken beds of olive oar-weed, which bent their tangled stems into a hundred graceful curves, and swayed to and fro sleepily. The low swell slid whispering among their floating palms, and slipped on toward the cavern's mouth, as if asking wistfully (so Elsie fancied) when it would be time for it to return to that cool shade. . . . But when his eye was enough accustomed to the shade within, it withdrew gladly from the glaring sea and glaring tide-rocks to the walls of the chasm itself; to curved and polished sheets of stone, rich brown, with snow-white veins, on which danced forever a dappled network of pale yellow light; to crusted beds of pink coralline; to caverns, in the dark crannies of which hung branching sponges and tufts of purple sea-moss; to strips of clear white sand, strewn with shells; to pools, each a gay flower-garden of all hues, where branching sea-weeds reflected blue light from every point, like a thousand damask sword-blades; while among them, dahlias and chrysanthemums, and many another mimic of our earth-born flowers, spread blooms of crimson, and purple, and lilac, and creamy grey, half-buried among feathered weeds as brightly colored as they; and strange odd gaudy fishes shot across from side to side, and chased each other in and out of hidden cells.—"Two Years Ago," by Charles Kingsley.

Above the Dock

Above the quiet dock in midnight,
Tangled in the tall mast's corded height,
Hangs the moon. What seemed so far away
Is but a child's balloon, forgotten after play.
—T. E. Hulme.

"Munitions"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE term munitions has been in such universal use, and so continually kept before the eyes of the world that in the shadow of aircraft, dreadnaughts, Berthas, and what nots, which go to make up the implements of modern warfare, the higher meaning of the word seems for the moment to be obscured.

As used in the Scriptures, munitions means "stronghold." And in this sense it appears in the thirty-third chapter of Isaiah, the prophet who did not believe in the power of armament, nor in the potency of a league of nations in the sense that the safety attached to such a confederacy, based on an army of trained warriors equipped with the latest engines of destruction, constituted a stronghold of defense. Hence the warnings of this great Hebrew statesman, banded at the children of Israel against forming a league with Egypt or any other nation, and his admonitions to fear not them who put their trust in a confederacy, "neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear." "In God We Trust" was the stronghold of Isaiah, and herein lies his strength, and the wisdom in which he describes a state in whose armor there is no vulnerable seam, whose "place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks." To quote his words more fully, "He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high; his place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks."

This place of defense is the "Rock of Ages," which is Truth. A helpful example of how a nation found protection and deliverance through the understanding of a single wise man, whose defense was the "munitions of rocks," is related in the sixth chapter of II Kings, where Elisha, the prophet, demonstrated that one with God is sufficient to raise a siege and put to flight an invading host through the understanding and operation of divine Mind, or Truth, thus proving that "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."

The greatest exponent of Truth the world ever knew was Jesus of Nazareth, the Galilean Prophet, who brought to the apprehension of mortals the gospel of "On earth peace, good will toward men," and demonstrated the supremacy of Truth and Love over malice and hatred, and proved the nothingness of all the false claims of the physical senses, including sin, disease, and death. He exemplified the words of a wise King who said, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink: For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee." Jesus knew and demonstrated that a knowledge of the omnipotence and omnipresence of Truth was as efficacious in his day and generation to annihilate the false claims of evil as when Elisha commanded the King of Samaria concerning the Syrians, "Set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink, and go to their master." And it is significant that the writer says, "So the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel." This greatest of prophets, who was also God's anointed, whose word is the truth, said regarding the everlasting power of Truth and the final destruction of material beliefs, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

In the last half of the nineteenth century, as the smoke of battle still hung low and the clash of arms had hardly ceased to reverberate in the minds of a great nation, a ray of Truth was brought to the apprehension of mankind through the understanding of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who revealed to the world the Science of Christianity. In Science and Health (p. 468) she says, "Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal." She taught and demonstrated that Christ, Truth, is as omnipotent and omnipresent today and available and applicable to the affairs of men and nations, when understood and applied to the problems of human experience, as it was in the days of Moses and the prophets, or the man of Galilee, whether such problems seem to concern an individual, a nation, or a group of nations. On page 225 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking. A few immortal sentences, breathing the omnipotence of divine justice, have been potent to break despotic fetters and abolish the whipping-post and slave market; but oppression neither went down in blood, nor did the breath of freedom come from the cannon's mouth. Love is the liberator. "God is Love," and only as mortals find refuge in Love will their place of defense be safe in the "munitions of rocks," where protection from the evil of these latter days is sure.

There is today an army of countless thousands who gratefully acknowledge that through the study and application of Christian Science they are finding their way into this stronghold, this place of defense glimpsed by Isaiah the prophet and described as "the munitions of rocks," an army whose weapons "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

town, and were plundering all the honest men of their arms. As one of them had taken a musket, seeing Mr. Hutchinson go by, he said he wished it loaded for his sake, and hoped the day would shortly come when all such roundheads would be fair marks for them. This name of roundhead gave thought to the obedience of Christ."

ness. They are not sweet, they are oftener bitter, they are penetrating and lyrical. I know well the odors of May and June, of the world of meadows and orchards bursting into bloom, but they are not so ineffable and immaterial and so stimulating to the sense as the incense of April—John Burroughs.



"Moonlight," from the painting by Ralph A. Blakelock, N. A.

A Moonlight by Blakelock

A critic, writing of Ralph A. Blakelock, the American painter, says of one of his pictures:

"Now the serene and simple 'Moonlight' represents to our thinking the highest point to which Blakelock attained. It has not, it is true, the rich mosaic quality of some of his smaller pieces, those in which he showed a narrow but jewel-like intensity of color—the subject hardly admits of that—but in the majesty of this night scene he strikes the note of awe and he has not weakened the impressiveness of the full moon on a summer night by introducing complications. He felt, as many artists before him have, that in a picture of this kind the presence of human or even animal forms might scatter or blunt the effect. Perhaps he was well aware that nine persons out of ten are secretly grateful for suggestions by means of houses, paths, animals or figures that the scene has a human background. In this instance he has painted for the tenth man, who, on the contrary, is grateful that land and wood, water and sky are given purely for their own sake, without association with humanity.

"Part of the charm of the picture resides in the pattern made by the trees and moon. Along with a somewhat richer, creamier facture, the moonlight of Charles Rollo Peters have analogous qualities of pattern. This is colder, clearer and perhaps truer to the atmosphere of the Atlantic seaboard than the moonlights of Peters."

The Naming of the Roundheads

Sir Thomas Hutchinson, a little before the standard was set up, had come to Nottingham, where his house was, to see his children and refresh himself; when, hearing of the king's intentions to come to town, he, some days before his coming, went over to Othorpe, his son's house, to remain there till he could find himself to return to the parliament. One day, as Mr. Hutchinson was at dinner, the mayor of Nottingham sent him word that the high-sheriff had broken open the lock of the country's ammunition, which was left in his trust, and was about to take it away. Mr. Hutchinson immediately went in all haste to prevent it, but before he came into the town it was gone, and some of the king's soldiers were already come to

little digression to tell how it came up. When puritanism grew into a faction, the zealots distinguished themselves, both men and women, by several affectations of habit, looks, and words, which had it been a real forsaking of vanity, and an embracing of sobriety in all those things, would have been most commendable; but their quick forsaking of those things, when they had arrived at their object, showed that they either never took them up for conscience, or were corrupted by their prosperity to take up those vain things they durst not practise under persecution. Among other affected habits, few of the puritans, what degree soever they were of, wore their hair long enough to cover their ears, and the ministers and many others cut it close round their heads, with so many little peaks, as was something ridiculous to behold; whereupon Cleaveland, in his hue and cry after them, begins,

"With hayre in Characters and Lugs in Text," etc. From this custom of wearing their hair, that name of roundhead became the scornful term given to the whole parliament party, whose army indeed marched out as if they had been only sent out till their hair was grown. Two or three years after, any stranger that had seen them, would have inquired the reason of that name. It was very ill applied to Mr. Hutchinson, who, having naturally a very fine head of hair, kept it clean and handsome, so that it was a great ornament to him; although the godly of those days, when he embraced their party, would not allow him to be religious because his hair was not in their cut, nor his words in their phrase, nor such little formalities altogether fitted to their humor; who were, many of them, so weak as to esteem such insignificant circumstances, rather than solid wisdom, piety and courage, which brought real aid and honor to their party. But as Mr. Hutchinson chose not them, but the God they served, and the truth and righteousness they defended, so did not their weakness, censures, ingratitude, or discouraging behavior, with which he was abundantly exercised all his life, make him forsake them in anything wherein they adhered to just and honorable principles or practices; but when they apostatised from these, none cast them off with greater indignation.—"Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson," by his wife.

These April Odors
The main characteristic of these April odors is their uncloying freshness. They are not sweet, they are oftener bitter, they are penetrating and lyrical. I know well the odors of May and June, of the world of meadows and orchards bursting into bloom, but they are not so ineffable and immaterial and so stimulating to the sense as the incense of April—John Burroughs.

"I was facing the teacher," she replied.—"We Discover New England," Louise Closser Hale.

Your Garden and Mine

"Don't" ever, if you can help it, says another of my old mistakes to me, let your acre lead your guest to any point which can be departed from only by retracing one's steps. Such necessities involve a lapse—not to say collapse—of interest, which makes for dueness and loss of dignity. Lack what my own acre may, I have it now so that by its alleys, lawns and contour paths in garden and grove we can walk and walk through every part of it without once meeting our own tracks, and that is not all because of the pleasant fact that the walks, where not turfed, are covered with pine-straw, of which each new September drops us a fresh harvest.

A garden, we say, should never compel us to go back the way we came; but in truth a garden should never compel us to do anything. Its don'ts should be laid solely on itself. Those applicable to its master, mistress, or guests should all be impossibilities, not requests. "Private grounds, no crossing"—take that away, please, wherever you can, and plant your margins so that there can be no crossing. Wire nettings hidden by shrubberies from all but the shameless trespasser you will find far more effective, more promotive to beauty and more courteous. "Don't" make your garden a garden of don'ts.

For no garden is quite a garden until it is "Joyous Gard." Let not yours or mine be a garden for display. Then our rhododendrons and like splendors will not be at the front gate, and our grounds be less and less worth seeing the farther into them we go. Nor let yours or mine be a garden of pride. The ways of such a garden are not pleasantness nor its paths peace. And let us not have a garden of tiring care or a user up of precious time. That is not good citizenship. Neither let us have an old-trowsers, sun-bonnet, black-finger-aids garden—especially if you are a woman. A garden that makes a wife, a daughter or sister a dowdy is hardly "Joyous Gard." Neither is one which makes itself a mania to her and an affliction to her family. Let us not even have, you or me, a wonder garden—of arboreal or floral curiosities. Perhaps because I have not travelled enough I have never seen a garden of exotics that was a real garden in any good art sense; in any way, that is, lastingly pleasing to a noble spirit. Let your garden, and let mine, be the garden of joy. For the only way it can be that, on and on, year in, year out, is to be so good in art and so finely human in its purposes that to have it and daily keep it will make us more worth while to ourselves and to mankind than to go without it.—"The Amateur Garden," George W. Cable.

Learn by Doing

What we have to learn to do we learn by doing.—Aristotle.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1921

EDITORIALS

Sticking Pins in the Conference

THE Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament is fraught with such tremendous consequences for the good of humanity that the analyst of human psychology need have little difficulty in tracing the mental currents which would endeavor to overwhelm it in failure. This does not necessarily mean that the effort to achieve that end must be a deliberate one. Deliberate efforts there will be and are being. But, apart from these, there is always the well-meaning friend, prepared to do maximum of damage with the very best of intentions. The melting pot for racial passions and antipathies has to be nursed quite differently in an international conference and in an immigration office. The immigrant comes to stay, and the envoy to go. The one has to be assimilated, the other to be humored. It is such things the diplomatist is trained to understand. The difficulty is that, in his effort, he not infrequently loses sight of that important word "proportion."

It is just this sense of proportion which seems to have failed both Mr. Lamont and Colonel Harvey at the present juncture. Quite apart from anything else, the \$700,000 which Morgan & Company have at stake in China is, relatively, so pitifully near, what Mr. Jeremy Diddler would have termed, a ridiculously small sum, that it is impossible not to regret that, over it the Chinese fat has been thrown into the Conference fire. The matter of the Chinese-German bonds has in it the makings of a controversy of alarming proportions. It affects all the other nations which, through their bankers, are unofficially parties to the consortium, and all these nations are parties, likewise, to the Conference. There is Great Britain, for instance, whose representative on the consortium, Sir Charles Addis, president of the Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, is known to be utterly opposed to the suggestion of Morgan & Company that the activities of the consortium should be suspended until the private claims of their firm are satisfied. There is the government in Tokyo, whose policy is the very crux of the forthcoming Conference. And there is France, whose dove-cotes Colonel Harvey has just succeeded in so grievously fluttering.

The trouble with Colonel Harvey seems to be that he became such an adept at dove-cote fluttering, during the presidential campaign, that he cannot give up the pastime now. Like Fuzzy Wuzzy, he is "a first-rate fightin' man," whilst in his method he seems to have embraced the tactics of those renowned warriors, Tweedledum and Tweedledee. When I fight, explained Tweedledum, I hit everything I can see. When I fight, added Tweedledee, I hit everything, whether I can see it or not. And, he added reflectively, that when they had done he did not suppose that there would be a tree standing for miles around. The philosophy of the Dean of Barnard College has been cultivated in a different university. "We must go into this thing," she says, "with the utmost frankness and friendliness." It is possible that Colonel Harvey considers that he has done this. Certainly he has been frank enough. And it may be that he is of opinion that the most friendly thing he could do would be to destroy all illusions at the outset. The mistake is that the French do not see it that way. They are an analytically minded people, the French, and they proceeded to analyze the words of Monsieur l'Ambassadeur. And then the trouble began.

It is quite true that Colonel Harvey's speech was delivered in Liverpool. Still it applied to France equally with England. In England it was received without comment, but the English are politically imperturbable, and in any case their situation is entirely different from that of France. In France the newspapers were not slow to speak, and they spoke with that unanimity, which has been described as wonderful when opponents who commonly differ agree to agree. It was the "Temps" who began it, but when they were all started, the "Temps" was by no means the most acrid, and the wireless connecting the "Lafayette" with France must have been kept busy conveying their comment to Mr. Briand in his cabin. What is disturbing the French is whether the utterance is merely an ambassadorial indiscretion, or whether Colonel Harvey is speaking for Washington. Nobody imagines that the utterance was inspired by the government, but when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, it was most unfortunately phrased.

What the Ambassador undertook was to convey a solemn warning to Europe not to imagine that the Conference would be allowed to lead to any entangling alliances. To this the French papers reply, Who spoke of alliances? and answer their own question by pointing out that the only proposal there ever was of an alliance came from the ex-President of America himself, and was contained in an appeal to Mr. Clemenceau to drop the demand for the permanent occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, in return for an alliance with the United States and the United Kingdom guaranteeing the unstrategic frontier entailed by such a policy. The situation is a very simple one. During the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles, the claim was put forward by France, in support of her strategic safety, that she should advance her frontier to the left bank of the Rhine. It had as its progenitor no less a person than Marshal Foch, and though it would have involved France unquestionably in an Alsace-Lorraine problem, this time with Germany as the aggrieved party, it was, from a purely military point of view, an entirely sane and sound proposal. Mr. Wilson, looking further ahead, saw that it would lay the train assuredly for another European war. He therefore proposed to Mr. Clemenceau that he should forgo this demand in return for a defensive alliance with the United States, to which he undertook to attempt to make the United Kingdom a party. Mr. Wilson was able to persuade Mr. Lloyd George to accept his proposal. And, as a consequence, the frontier demanded by Marshal Foch was dropped, and for it was substituted the Anglo-

American-French Alliance, which was subsequently repudiated by the Senate.

Such being the facts of the case, the French press is not without provocation in demanding, Who ever did talk of an alliance except Mr. Wilson, and what has been the effect to France of trusting Mr. Wilson? The "Intransigeant" sums up the position curtly enough when it declares, in one of its editorials, that "Mr. Briand has not gone to Washington with the idea of asking for an American alliance. Furthermore, France never did at any time ask for an American alliance. It was Mr. Wilson who promised it to us without being asked. Mr. Clemenceau took his promise literally. We put our faith in the word of the representative of America. Therefore, when Mr. Harvey tells France that a permanent alliance with his country is an absolute impossibility, perhaps we have a right to ask him if he intends to declare that Mr. Wilson's promises were an imposture." The article in the "Intransigeant" is typical of the whole volume of French criticism. Of course, the storm will blow away, it is, in the very nature of things, a storm in a teacup, but when taken in conjunction with Mr. Lamont's Chinese kite, it does illustrate the danger to which the forthcoming Conference is being subjected by a series of pin pricks from gentlemen who have only to say nothing in order that all may be well.

Federal Reserve Bank Salaries

SALARIES are as interesting as they are difficult in more ways than one. Therefore it is as appropriate as it is necessary to discuss them. The present controversy over the amount paid to the officers of the United States Federal Reserve banks, coupled with the fact that bank officers' salaries, as a class, are probably the highest paid to any group, makes the subject one of unusual importance. It is only by discussion that even an approximate standard is reached on this ever-changing problem of compensation. Supply and demand may, to a certain extent, regulate salaries as other prices, but modern developments have shown that supply and demand do not always bring the results they should. This is coming to be so especially in regard to groups, as contrasted with individuals. Centralization has been developed to such an extent that, based upon conditions within a certain group, a large salary may be comparatively fair while it is all out of proportion when conditions outside that particular group are considered. Consequently it becomes clearer that groups as well as individuals, in the final analysis, should receive wages gauged as nearly as possible to the proportionate value of the service rendered.

Governor Harding of the United States Federal Reserve Board, for instance, must find himself in a dilemma in his defense of the salaries paid to the officers of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. In response to the congressional resolution concerning the Federal Reserve Board, charging "that the board has been guilty of an amazing waste of public money in the increase of salaries to officers and employees," Mr. Harding says that competition for men in the banking business has forced such salaries as \$50,000 a year, and then adds that "the present average is 69 per cent less than those paid to similar employees by banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System."

But instead of absolving one division, the whole group is placed in a position where its compensation should be considered in its relation to that of the teacher and the preacher, at least. Unquestionably, the banker is of great value to the community and to the country, as business is organized and conducted today. Nevertheless, if the whole problem of remuneration is ever to be settled, the value of his services must be compared and rated with regard for those of other groups. Obviously such a far-reaching problem is difficult. For just that reason silence is no answer. It must be broadly discussed and worked out to as fair and equitable a solution as possible. Such a question cannot be left entirely to the particular group which, through circumstances and its own effort, has gained a position of great power by the centralization of finance. There comes a time when size may be dangerous. By way of illustrating the growth of the banking power in the United States, one has but to read from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of December, 1920, in which it is said that the aggregate capital, surplus, deposits, and circulating notes of the national, state, and federal reserve banks reached the total of \$50,981,900,000 in June, 1920, compared with \$5,150,000,000 in 1890.

Another claim made in defense of the salaries paid is based upon the tremendous increase in the amount of work done now compared with that done in the days when the man of the \$50,000 salary received \$30,000, and others were paid in similar proportion. Without overlooking the increased amount of work, and recognizing that many of the lower paid workers were undoubtedly entitled to the increases they received, it is sufficiently illustrative of one point to recall the story told by a railroad president several years ago. He was testifying in a railroad case in court, and said that his salary was \$75,000 a year, but he added, significantly, "I would work, and did work, just as hard for \$25,000." Such a statement, which has found support in the sentiments of many other men, shows how money is by no means the great incentive, and if the impression is gaining ground that it is, it should be corrected.

Another and a more direct answer to the salary claim, however, is made by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, in which he insists that "the government never had any trouble in finding men of character and ability to fill the office of sub-treasurer at New York at a salary, I understand, approximately one-eighth or one-tenth of that now paid the governor of the New York Reserve Bank. As illustrative of the healthy effect of publicity in the matter of salaries I will mention a case which came under my observation as comptroller. I discovered that a certain banking institution, a member of the New York Reserve Bank, was paying its chief executive officer \$75,000 per annum; and as I had reason to believe this was without knowledge of some of his fellow-directors as well as other stockholders, I instructed the bank examiner to bring the subject to the attention of the full board of directors, with the result that the extravagant salary was promptly

reduced to \$37,500, and subsequently to zero—but the official still clung to the office."

The claim made by Governor Harding that, from a legal standpoint, the Federal Reserve banks are private corporations and not, in a strict sense, government institutions fails to modify the salaries or to relieve the government of responsibility, for the Federal Reserve Act specifically provides that a certain proportion of the profits shall be turned in to the government. At least the government officials should see to it that such profits are not unnecessarily dissipated in the payment of unfairly large salaries. Furthermore, the factor of relativity enters again, and is pointed out by the former Comptroller of the Currency when he says that "It is a cold and naked fact that 15 of the 30 officers' and publicity experts of the New York Bank are drawing annually, in salaries (90 per cent of any reduction in those salaries would go into the Federal Treasury) more money than all 10 members of the Cabinet, all the nine members of the Supreme Court, six United States senators and 10 governors of states, combined."

In order to illustrate another complexity of the situation, one needs but to compare the salaries within the Federal Reserve Bank System. Here is the governor of the entire system, who receives \$12,000 a year, defending the salary of \$50,000 paid to the head of the New York Reserve Bank. While things as they are may account for such a difference, it would seem, on the face of the matter, that the services of the director of the whole system were worth at least as much as those of a director of one part of the system, even if that part were the most important section. With full appreciation of the fact that the head of the sectional bank may be in a position to make more direct showing in building up profits, it ought not to be forgotten that the governor of the entire system may be of more importance to the whole country. When a man has given all he has, money cannot make him yield any more. As a matter of fact, the greatest efforts and sacrifices are never made for money. What the exact measures of salary shall be is, of course, a moot question, but it cannot be satisfactorily solved unless the factor of relative worth is fairly considered.

Grasso and Improvisation

NEW YORK playgoers this autumn have the opportunity of watching an Italian actor of note, Giovanni Grasso, whose art harks back to the foundations of modern drama, the Italian comedy of masks, which was improvised drama. In Grasso's performances, wherein he varies the text from night to night, one sees the actor restored to first place in the theater, or, rather, resuming the leadership which, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, it became the custom for the actor to yield to, or at least share with, the dramatist.

Beginning with Dumas fils, and continuing with Ibsen, Sudermann, Tchekov, Pinero, and Shaw, there has been a steady increase in the authority of the dramatist, until today he writes a contract containing a clause to the effect that no word shall be altered, added, or omitted without his consent. This is a far cry from the old days when the dramatist was simply a salaried member of the house staff, and put in six working days a week adapting plays, writing originals, or doing any other odd literary jobs assigned him by the manager, who was also usually the chief actor of the company.

Recognition of the dramatist as an artist has brought to him the honors and rewards that are his due. This recognition, also, has brought into the theater literary talent of the first quality, talent that under the old order scorned the hack-writing condition of servitude that was the lot of writers who were politely termed house dramatists. No one could wish that the modern dramatist should lose one jot of the dignity and large financial returns that reward his work today. But one could wish that he would oftener pause to consider whether or not he was neglecting his chief collaborator, the actor.

One cannot talk long with an actor brought up in the school where the dramatist was a less dominant figure than he is today before something is said about the failure of the modern drama, from the player's point of view, in providing sufficient opportunity for acting. "The dramatist does all your work for you," was the way one seasoned player recently put it. Indeed, there are dramatists whose works are so closely akin to sermons or lectures that the players become like phonographs, whose chief duty is to read their lines clearly. They are warned not to move about too much, even when the sense of the lines connotes dramatic movement, lest the purely intellectual attention of the audience be distracted. In a word, the ancient essential of the drama, that it be intelligible even without words, is an essential no longer. Without the words there would be little intelligible in the succession of long scenes of talk that make up so many of the modern thesis plays. This is not to say that a thesis play is constitutionally undramatic, but simply to indicate how far away from its original fundamentals dramatic effect, in many modern plays, has drifted.

One should hasten to add, also, that the transfer of chief emphasis from what is visible to what is audible is justified in the work of a genius like Shaw, however much one may object to the writing of thesis plays by men who have little to say. The difficulty is that the smaller men have managed to attain to prerogatives similar to those earned by G. B. S., riding on the tail of his cart, so to speak, and writing plays in which they have almost nothing to say and which give the players almost nothing to do. These plays in performance give, at best, but slightly more enjoyment than when read in the library, and, when the journey to the theater, the cost of tickets, and the extra time used up generally are considered, it would seem scarcely worth while leaving one's house for the business.

Because Mr. Grasso, in his stage work, strongly emphasizes the elemental reason for going to a theater, namely, to see a play in action, his present engagement is of special interest to a cityful of playgoers who have become accustomed to plays in which the dramatist's voice is dominant. Mr. Grasso, knowing from long experience that a scene, to gain its full dramatic effect, must seem to evolve for the first time, secures this effect of spontaneity by the actual use of improvisation instead of following the usual modern method of seeking an

illusion of improvisation. Not subscribing to the contracts of dramatists who forbid the change of a word, he is at liberty to change the lines from night to night, either as a result of revisions made during the day in his study and acted without rehearsal at night, or of changes made on the spur of the moment during the performance.

To theatergoers and actors accustomed to the unvaried repetition of a play, in word and act, once the rehearsal period is over, Mr. Grasso's method is a little disconcerting until one remembers that all actors were improvisers in the early tradition. Each player, with his own line of parts, and a rather thorough mastery of the ways certain types behaved and talked, had merely to look over the general outline of the play of the night, and make note of his entrances and exits, to be prepared to do his share toward the improvisation of a whole play. While many of the bits of business and passages of dialogue were, in a sense, out of the general stock in trade of the theater, the story as a whole was welded together by a continuous play of improvisation. Surely it could not be said of these early actors that they had nothing to do.

While it is to be doubted if the liberty of changing the playwright's lines is to be granted indiscriminately to players, it would be interesting to see a livelier sense on the part of the dramatists of the possibilities of acting. Although a return to the old hack days for playwrights is not to be desired, certainly there would seem to be a need among a large number of writers for a recognition of their chief means of expression, the actor, as at least an equally important artist, so far as the effect of the play in performance is concerned. Modern dramatists, indeed, might even write into their plays occasional scenes after the custom of half a century ago, in which the players were permitted a good deal of liberty of invention and even of inspiration. Although many actors affect to distrust inspiration, there is no doubt that certain players have a talent for improvisation, and, where this talent can be kept within the control of taste, there would seem to be no reason why it should not have some slight outlet. Certainly any sort of freshening effect would be welcome, if it did something to enliven the cut-and-dried air so many modern plays have in performance.

Editorial Notes

* INTERSTATE railway traveling in America under daylight-saving conditions has its complexities; but they are only temporary. In Australia the trans-continental traveler is subjected to a series of "family coach" changes with each variation in the gauge that shows no immediate prospect of being done away with. The project of converting the broad tracks of Victoria and the narrow tracks of Queensland into the medium width of New South Wales has required endless discussion, and as the state governments discuss, the estimated cost of the enterprise goes up in leaps and bounds. Already it has risen from £2,500,000 to £57,000,000. But the Australian remains serene. He does not seriously object to tumbling out of one train into another at various state frontiers on the trans-continental journey. Only the military authorities, apparently, are fidgety over the delay in unifying the gauge.

You cannot libel a city, according to the recent decision of Judge Fisher of Chicago. The precedent for it goes back to colonial days. As long ago as 1735, it was solemnly resolved by the rulers of New York in council that certain writings of John Peter Zenger, in his Weekly Journal, should be burnt by the common hangman and Zenger be charged with libel. But our worthy John got a not-guilty verdict which has been called the "morning star of that liberty which subsequently revolutionized America." It seems to have been forgotten, however, by the Chicago city government when it sued Chicago newspapers for libel on the ground that their criticisms and charges of civic insolvency were hurting the city's credit. The judge's decision that the city had no cause for action will probably be echoed in nearly every city where the English language prevails. And Tammany for one will not like it. Had the decision been otherwise, that political organization might have seized upon an opportunity to make criticism of municipal government a crime. It will have its own peculiar opinion about John Peter Zenger and that little precedent of his which has now come home to roost.

ONCE more Panama! The canal has been pronounced to be too small, and thus Panama again becomes a question of the hour. An authority goes so far as to declare that if the waterway is not enlarged another power may step in and build a rival one. Of course the authority is looking ahead, say to twenty-five years hence, when the traffic will be enormously increased. Then its water supply, which even now threatens to run short, may not be sufficient to allow it to reach the mechanical maximum. That, of course, is the disadvantage of a canal of locks and differing levels as compared with a sea-level waterway like Suez. It can pass through only so much shipping tonnage a day. The sole alternative, then, is to make Panama a sea-level canal. America will probably have to face the situation sooner or later. And there is no reason to believe that she cannot carry it out successfully without ruinous financial outlay. What a far cry, however, from the days when Mr. de Lesseps was about the only man who believed the canal could be put through at all.

A MONTREAL official, addressing visitors from below the border in friendly fashion, admonishes them to remember that the Quebec city and its province are "in a position" to use water power for developing the electrical energy necessary to keep its activities in motion, if the time comes when coal cannot be secured from the United States at a reasonable price. An equally friendly answer would be, to advise Quebec, by all means, to take advantage of its position. If Quebec, or any other similar region, is in a position to operate with water power, any persistency in continuing with coal is bound to perpetuate the greatest waste of energy of modern times, both for that region and for those whence coal is mined and exported. The basic trouble with coal is not merely that the prices now charged for it are too high, but that the energy which it represents is hauled long distances by barges and railroad trains, instead of being transmitted by wire.